"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, possibly showers, southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,267 NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market narrow but firm.

Wheat, 82⅝c; corn, 30c; cotton, 7 11-16c.

CONGRESS.—Senator Hale spoke against the Morgan Cuban resolution, holding that its real purpose was to prevent Spain from making a loan. In the House the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was taken up. The debate was on the Senate amendments to Mr. Cleveland's order creating a forest reserve.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—A torchlight parade was held at Friedrichsruh last night, in a heavy rainstorm, in honor of Prince Bismarck. The story of Jeanne Young, who says she was induced to go to Europe by a husband who deserted her because she knew too much about the Fair will contest. The name of the donor of $187,500 to the Paris Bazaar is still unknown to the public. Lieut. Henderson's mission, it is said, has been captured by the Sofa tribe in Africa. The Queen is back in London, and will hold her drawing room to-day. The Brussels Exposition was opened yesterday. Organist William T. Best of England is dead.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Edward M. Shepard and others obtained an order from Chief Justice Andrews against Mayor Wurster and others to show cause why there should not be a reargument in the Brooklyn civil service cases.

The body of a woman who committed suicide was found in the Central Park Reservoir. Indications are that she was a woman of refinement, driven to it by unrequited love. At the Central Park Police Station it is suggested that she was an actress. Up to a late hour the body had not been identified.

Page 2.

James Dalton, who has been in the Tombs since last Fall, charged with the robbery of Hilderbrand, the brewery collector, made a statement telling how he had been led into the crime and accusing his confederates of leaving him to his fate.

Germany has insisted that Greece shall accept complete autonomy for Crete and obey the counsels of the powers as a condition to intervention, and it is believed that these terms will be accepted. Further disaster to the Greek arms is apt to follow any delay.

Page 3.

Mrs. Pride of Brooklyn died Sunday night, as the result of asphyxiation.

Gov. Black signed twenty-three bills, eight of them being appropriation bills.

Several important measures were approved by the Mayor yesterday, being the last day allowed by the law for him to act upon them.

Forty-six books, containing the signatures of their authors, were sold for $500, at auction, for the benefit of the Industrial Colony Association.

Mayor Strong yesterday named Job E. Hedges, his private secretary, as the third of the City Magistrates he was empowered by a special law to appoint.

William Moulin, an expert chemist, took poison and was found dead at his boarding house yesterday. Business troubles, it is supposed, led to the act.

At a hearing of the Metropolitan Building and Loan Association yesterday, in Jersey City, Vice Chancellor Pitney denounced the association from the bench.

The hearing on differential freight rates was resumed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in Philadelphia yesterday. Most of the session was given up to listening to arguments by counsel.

The State Prison Commission suggests improvements in the Tombs and Blackwell's Island penitentiary. Westchester and Richmond County jails. The baths in the Kings County penitentiary are highly commended.

Chief Conlin finds the clubs the most difficult problem in enforcing the Raines law. He suggests that the Secretary of State might abrogate charters where the clubs have sold out to liquor sellers who use the charters to evade the law.

Page 4.

It was decided that the yachts of the Atlantic Club should rendezvous at Larchmont July 5, to start on the annual cruise.

The United States Supreme Court decided the patent case in favor of the Bell Telephone Company, and denied the motion of the Government to set aside the last Berliner patent. The decision gives the Bell Company a monopoly of the business until 1908.

A movement is on foot among a number of Princeton alumni to revive rowing at the university. Several wealthy graduates of this city have bought a number of rowing shells as a present to the undergraduates, and hope soon to see Princeton represented in the college rowing contests.

Page 7.

The North Side Board of Trade passed resolutions asking better elevated road facilities and a new City Magistrate.

Dr. W. E. Forest, who has been conducting a "discretionary pool" business at 50 Broadway, was absent from his office, and patrons were referred to his lawyer.

The Mothers' Congress held its last meeting of the season, made some changes in its officers, and listened to papers by Mrs. Sophia McClelland and Mrs. Almer Henzley.

Page 8.

It is announced that Corea will join the Postal Union.

Page 12.

Thomas H. Stout, the forger, pleaded guilty yesterday, and Recorder Goff sentenced him to Sing Sing for three years.

A runaway horse in Williamsburg ran into and smashed a store window. He was badly injured and had to be shot.

The Rev. A. F. Schauffler, in an address on city mission work, reviewed the constant shifting of the population of the east side.

William Parkin, recently a member of the law firm of MacFarland & Parkin, was appointed Clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The sixty-ninth annual meeting of the American Seamen's Friend Society was held and six Directors, whose terms had expired, were re-elected.

A sudden squall, which fell on the city with dust, rain, and wind, lowered the temperature 14 degrees, giving a welcome relief from the preceding heat.

Eleven cases of homicide or manslaughter were dismissed by the Grand Jury, mainly on the grounds of the absence of witnesses or the lack of legal proof.

The funeral services at Grace Chapel of Fireman John G. Reinhardt, who lost his life at the Chambers Street fire last Thursday, were attended by many of his comrades.

The Appellate Division decided that the walks in Central Park are not generally used at night for pleasure or travel, and persons who so use them must look to their steps.

President McMillan was re-elected head of the Park Commission yesterday. The conflict of Federal and State authority relating to the old Macomb's Dam Bridge was discussed.

Antonio S. Salas, a Cuban merchant, arrived here as a stowaway on the American bark Nineveh, from Cienfuegos. He had been supplying insurgents, and was arrested, but escaped.

Property owners in Forty-second Street asked many questions of the Rapid Transit Commissioners as to the route through that street. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the board as to the location of stations.

An Appellate Court decision, in the case of Marie Fogassi against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, holds that a ferryboat passenger has no right to follow a crowd blindly, but must look carefully where he or she is going.

The bodies of the thirteen victims of the fire on the Mallory Line steamship Leona were removed to the Morgue. Only one has been claimed by relatives. The origin of the fire still remains a mystery. Coroner Hoeber will hold an inquest next Monday.

No reply was made yesterday by other members of the Police Board to Police Commissioner Parker's statement made public yesterday morning concerning the differences in the board over vacant Inspectorships. The matter will probably be brought up at the board meeting tomorrow.

The damaged dry dock in the Navy Yard was flooded yesterday, and the battleship Massachusetts, with her repairs completed, was floated out to open water. It is estimated that six weeks' time and $6,000 will be necessary to put the dock in good condition. It will not be used in the interval.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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TO REGAIN FOREST LANDS.

Gov. Black Signs Senator Malby's Bill Affecting 200,000 Acres.

ALBANY, May 10.—Gov. Black affixed his signature to-day to Senator Malby's bill authorizing upon the application of any one aggrieved thereby to set aside any cancellation of tax sales made by him or by any of his predecessors in office when such cancellation was made upon an application which the Controller or any of his predecessors in office had no jurisdiction or legal right to entertain at the time of such cancellation.

Under this bill the Controller expects to regain for the State some 200,000 or 300,000 acres of forest land.

LEFT HIS ACCOUNTS SHORT.

A Dishonest Bank Bookkeeper Disappears from Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 10.—Charles Henry Damsel, since 1863 the trusted head bookkeeper of the National Bank of Columbus, has left the city pending an examination of the bank's affairs. An attorney for the bank said to-night that it already was known that the shortage in Damsel's account exceeded $20,000, and was increasing.

Mr. Damsel drew what money he was able to get last Monday night, gave a portion of it to his family, and left for New York. The bank officials say to-night they have been fully indemnified, and that the institution is not crippled in the slightest degree.

KNEIPP CURE SANITARIUM.

To be Opened at Middletown Springs, Vt., This Summer.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 10.—The American Kneipp Cure Company of New Jersey, represented by Henry F. Charles and B. W. Eager of New York, this afternoon filed a copy of its charter with the Secretary of State here.

The company proposes to open its first Kneipp cure sanitarium at Middletown Springs, this State. The company is capitalized at $1,000,000 and will build a big sanitarium there. Middletown Springs is now a popular Summer resort known for pure air and water, and the Kneipp cure people propose to change the name to Kneippville.

Companies are chartered to build trolley lines to Rutland and other towns.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK AN OFFICE.

A Dynamite Bomb Which Failed in Its Object.

NILES, Mich., May 10.—An attempt was made last night by unknown persons to destroy the office of Dr. F. P. Teft, at Tecumseh. Dr. Teft and a patient were alone in the office, when they heard the noise of falling glass in the laboratory. They rushed into the room, and there found a sputtering bomb, which they immediately extinguished. Had they been thirty seconds later the office would have been blown into atoms.

The bomb was made of gaspipe, about fifteen inches long, and was filled with dynamite and scrap iron. It is thought the attempt was made to kill Dr. Teft, who is a prominent citizen, on account of his recent fierce war against the liquor dealers and gamblers.

FAST RUN ON THE BURLINGTON.

Seventy-nine Miles Made in Seventy-six Minutes.

CHICAGO May 10.—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad surpassed all its previous efforts in two directions last night. It broke the best previous running time over its tracks.

Some weeks ago a New York broker desired to get to Denver from Chicago before his son should pass away. He chartered a special train of the Burlington, and was carried to the Colorado metropolis at a rate of a mile a minute, the fastest long-distance run ever made by an American railroad.

Last night the same car covered the distance from Mendota to Chicago, seventy-nine miles, in seventy-six minutes, making an allowance of six minutes for two stops and slow running at La Grange, where track elevation is in progress, and the track is a temporary structure. From Sandwich to Plano, a distance of four and three-tenths miles, was made in three minutes. The forty-six miles from Mendota to Aurora were covered in forty-three minutes. The sixty-nine miles from Mendota to La Grange took up but sixty-five minutes of the total running time. To Western Avenue, a distance of seventy-nine miles, the train sped at a rate of just one mile a minute.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

Ex-Confederates in a Grand Army Encampment.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 10.—The State encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, which began here to-day, was the most remarkable ever held in Kentucky, from the fact that ex-Confederates took the leading part in the exercises, and only one Union soldier made a set speech.

Capt. Stephen G. Sharp, an ex-Confederate, was the Chief Marshal of the day. Col. William C. P. Breckinridge, an ex-Confederate, made the address of welcome. Judge Jerre R. Morton, an ex-Confederate, presented the encampment in a neat speech with a gavel made from wood grown on the battlefield of Chickamauga.

The only Federal soldier to make an address was Gen. Samuel E. Hill, Adjutant General of Kentucky under Gov. Buckner. He accepted the gavel on behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic. He made what was considered the best speech of the afternoon, and when he spoke of how the old soldiers had buried the hatchet he asked Judge Morton to rise. They clasped hands, and in this position Gen. Hill finished his address amid deafening and prolonged applause.

The encampment began with a parade, which moved from the corner of Main Street and Broadway at 2:30 o'clock. An interesting programme was rendered at the Chautauqua grounds, witnessed by 7,000 people. To-morrow will be devoted to the election of officers and other routine business.

Pastor Smyth Will Not Come.

BOSTON, May 10.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth, pastor of the New Jerusalem Church, announced this evening at a reception given to his parishioners that he had decided not to accept a call to become pastor of the New Jerusalem Church in Thirty-fifth Street, New York City, extended some two months ago. Mr. Smyth said he had given the matter long consideration, and was convinced that there is still a productive field for him here. The pastor's decision was received with unanimous approval. The evening was a most enjoyable one for all. Mr. and Mrs. Smyth received their friends from 8 till 10 o'clock.

MYSTERY OF THE RESERVOIR

An Unknown Woman, Perhaps Disappointed in Love, Drowns Herself in Central Park.

SIGNED HER NOTES "TITANIA"

Destroyed All Clue to Her Identity, Except a Letter Which She Cut in Two and Sent Half of It to Somebody Who May Claim Her.

Another mystery of the Morgue is likely to remain unsolved until some person produces one-half of a letter that was missing from the body of a woman found in the Central Park Reservoir early yesterday morning. Her death was undoubtedly a case of deliberate suicide. She had evidently chosen this singular method of notifying the one other person immediately interested in knowing of her death, and of giving that person an opportunity to save her body from the Potter's Field. At a late hour last night she was still unidentified.

From appearances it is a case of unrequited love and disappointment in financial matters. A watchman named Gavin, employed about the reservoir, discovered the body. It had evidently been in the reservoir for three or four days, and had come to the surface on the west side, not far from Ninety-sixth Street. He called a companion and went out in a boat to bring it ashore. Both head and body were covered with bruises, apparently made by beating about on the stones that line the reservoir.

At the police station in Central Park the opinion was expressed that the woman was an actress who had seen better days. She was of middle age, with short, curly black hair of the soubrette cut. The carefully manicured nails and other indications of personal neatness indicated that she was a woman whose occupation had imposed the necessity of taking care of her appearance. The half of the incomplete letter found on the body also corroborates the theory that the woman had been on the stage, and had played Shakespearean parts. In notes saying that she had committed suicide, and making a request that her body be cremated she signed herself "Titania."

The suicide's outer garments were of good material but somewhat old-fashioned in make. Her undergarments were all of fine material. Everything that could lead to her identification had been cut from them except the name of a Chicago firm, Schlessinger & Mayer, on one garment. This was stamped on, and had apparently escaped her observation. This garment, which was new, led the police to think that she had not been long in this city. One note, blurred by long soaking in the water, read:

"Never mind who I am, or why this is done. It will hardly be found out. I hope not. TITANIA."

All the writing found on her showed careful preparations for suicide. Another note addressed to the Coroner read:

"I hereby express my earnest desire to have my body cremated. If money arrives before my death, $61 will be found in my desk. If not, it will surely arrive in due time before my incineration, at Coroner Hoeber's office, New York City.

"TITANIA."

Coroner Hoeber attended to the case, but he said that he knew of no reason why the woman should have mentioned him by name, nor had the remotest clue to her identity. No money was found in her shoe, nor had it been received at his office. The woman had evidently been disappointed in not getting the money, for she added a postscript to the above note, saying: "I trust all will be done right. I'm sorry I cannot delay this matter. Money not received, I will be sent to the Coroner."

Another letter addressed to the managers of the crematory at Fresh Pond makes the request that Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" be played before her body is incinerated. She desired no other funeral service. If person who holds the missing half of the divided letter puts in an appearance, she desires that her ashes be turned over to him. These two letters are written on ordinary note paper, are not dated, and give no clue to the woman's identity. The dividing letter was written on a letterhead of the Southern Hotel, St. Louis. It had been carefully cut in two, apparently with a scissors. The incomplete lines read:

"Is it—can writing this—parlor floor—Danube River waltz—100 nights."

Several scraps of paper with parts of quotations of poetry were also found. They were not all in the same handwriting. One of them read:

"My house of love was builded on the sand."

Another read:

"Promise me nothing. That the heart will rain
On eyes whose tears are done
And lips that will not kiss you back again."

Below this is written in another hand "Mrs. Pratt." This is the name put on the ticket over the woman's body in the Morgue. On the back of the note addressed to the Coroner was written: "Above yonder tree a bird is singing. Good-bye."

Another quotation was: "Alone, and with a heart both old and sad."

Still another note, which was almost illegible, read:

"O Demosthenes—I give up the task unfinished. Thy devout follower will be like thee—felo-de-se—the difference but 2,284 years."

Some of these were signed "Titania" and others were not. Some were written on pieces of telegraph blanks.

One message, on a Postal Telegraph Company's blank, may lead to the woman's identification, if a copy can be supplied from St. Louis. The number of the dispatch was 59, and under the heading "Sent by" were the initials "T. B." It had evidently been sent to her from there while she was stopping in Chicago. The police of both cities have been furnished with information which may enable them to assist in solving the mystery.

If the woman's clothes will assist in her identification, here is a description of them: Black silk waist, puffed at the shoulders; black crepon skirt, black stockings, black corset, and black kid gloves.

Coroner Hoeber went to the Morgue late in the afternoon and viewed the body. He found nothing additional in the clothing or about the body. The inquest has been fixed for Monday next.

Two well-dressed men called at the Morgue about 9 o'clock last night. They asked to see the body of the woman, saying they had reason to believe they might know her. On seeing the body, however, they declared at the first look that they did not know her, and had never before seen her. Both left the Morgue without giving their names or explaining further what had induced them to look at the body. Neither would they say whether any friend or acquaintance was missing.

New Bank for Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 10.—The Auditor of Public Accounts has issued a license for the organization of the Chandler Mortgage Company, at Chicago, with a capital stock of $201,000. The incorporators are Frank R. Chandler, William H. Rose, Robert P. Walker, Frederick M. Reynolds, and Herman W. Stillman. The company is organized to do a general banking business under the laws of Illinois.

Suicide of a Schoolboy.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Mass., May 10.—Charles F. Ashby, nineteen years old, a member of the graduating class of the high school, committed suicide to-day. Ashby was the son of Fred M. Ashby, one of the selectmen. For some time he had been acting strangely.

CAPSIZED IN THE HUDSON.

The Yacht No Name Blown Over by a Squall—The Owner and an Unknown Man Nearly Killed.

FORT LEE, N. J., May 10.—The yacht No Name, flying the flag of the West End Yacht Club of New York City, was upset in the Hudson River about off the Edgewater Oil Works at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The yacht had four men on board. They were Andrew Hurecke of 505 Columbus Avenue, Frederick Bardof of 492 Columbus Avenue, C. Doner of Thirty-sixth Street, and an unknown man, who was taken on board at Eighty-fifth Street to aid in handling the yacht.

The yacht was struck by a squall and went over. The four men were thrown into the water. Doner, who was the owner of the yacht, and the helper were unable to swim. They were kept above water until William Gand, George Howell, W. Reynolds and J. Gilges, shad men who were out attending to their nets, went to their rescue. Doner and the unknown man were almost exhausted. They were lifted into the boat with difficulty. Fortunately the shad fishers' boat was large enough to accommodate the four men. They were brought ashore at the oil works, and Doner and the unknown man were placed in a warm room and the work of resuscitating them commenced.

Doner was revived, but it is thought the helper will not recover.

WEST POINT CANDIDATES UPSET.

Five Young Men Saved from the Hudson at Highland Falls.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., May 10.—Today five young men, named, respectively, Morrissell of Virginia, Newman of Iowa, Cooley of Michigan, Arnold of Texas, and Linton of Michigan, who are here preparing for admission to the United States Military Academy, at West Point, in June, narrowly escaped drowning.

They were out rowing on Bettnan's Lake, when their boat capsized. Two succeeded in swimming ashore, and the others clung to the boat until aid arrived. Linton was sinking the third time when he was rescued by his companions.

HERBERT A CLAIMS LAWYER.

Says He Is in Position to Get Prompt Action from the Government.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Ex-Secretary Herbert has gone into the business of pressing claims against the Navy Department, over which he presided for four years under President Cleveland. In a circular letter to claimants, Mr. Herbert announces that he is "in a position to prosecute claims and get prompt action."

Some claimants who have received a copy of this letter are wondering what assurances they would have of prompter action with the former secretary for their attorney than they otherwise would enjoy.

Benjamin Micou, Mr. Herbert's son-in-law, is a member of the new firm with which Mr. Herbert is connected. He spends much of his time in the Navy Department offices.

GOVERNMENT PIERS CLEARED.

The Wharf Rats in Chicago Forced to Disappear.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Uncle Sam has ordered the entire motley population which has for years infested the Government piers to move off. Commander Cushing of the cutter Calumet passed the command along the water front and created consternation among the water rats. Huts were to-day torn down and carried away, some in boats and others in wagons. Bunks, broken-necked bottles, and ragged clothes were revealed as the boards were torn away. Oil stoves, rusted and cracked, were carried to places of safety.

Rough-looking men, sullen and vindictive, were tearing down huts which for years had been the scene of their existence. By noon the row of familiar huts was a line of shapeless ruins. By far the greater part of the pier colony were fishermen, and the eviction brought out some pitiful instances.

DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY.

Liverpool Plant Sold—Dividend Due and Payable June 12.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The Diamond Match Company has sold its Liverpool plant. The sale was closed in London to-day, when the Diamond Match Company (Limited) was registered under the laws of Great Britain.

President O. C. Barber of the Diamond Match Company of Illinois was present with Edwin L. Lobdell, to look after the interestss of the company, in the formal transfer of the property, and after it had been attended to, there were cablegrams sent to the Directors of the company in Chicago, announcing that the newly formed company had been registered, which was the only formality to be attended to.

There was a meeting of the Directors of the company in the Pullman Building, and after receiving this interesting piece of news, they declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable June 12.

NEW POSTMASTER FOR AUGUSTA.

Lyons Is Popular as a Colored Man, but Is Objected to for Office.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 10.—Aristocratic Augusta is angry—angry at Judson W. Lyons, colored applicant for the Augusta Post Office, angry at itself, and angry in anticipation of Lyons's appointment as Postmaster of the blue-blooded city.

When the citizens awoke to the fact that a Republican President had been elected they prepared themselves at once to turn over all offices to the contingent represented by McKinley. Judson Lyons, without naming any office that he desired, began securing indorsements for office under the new Administration. As a negro Lyons is popular, as Postmaster he would be decidedly objectionable. The citizens of Augusta did not think that he would be guilty of such gross "impertinence," as they put it, as to "betray their indorsements." However, Lyons seems to have the upper hand of the fight, and is pretty certain to have Col. Buck's indorsement, which means the approbation of Mr. McKinley and the immediate attention of Postmaster General Gary.

THE SEAL COMMISSIONERS.

President Jordan Will Go to the Pribilof Islands Again.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—C. S. Hamlin, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and now employed by the Government as assistant counsel in the pending negotiations with Great Britain relative to the seal fisheries, has returned from California, where he went to confer with President Jordan of the Leland Stanford University. President Jordan spent a part of last season on the seal islands as Commissioner in charge of the seal investigations, and Mr. Hamlin's mission was to secure if possible the acceptance by President Jordan of a similar commission for the coming season, and also to discuss the scope of the year's investigation.

Mr. Jordan has agreed to undertake the work, and, in company with Profs. Stejneger and Lucas of the United States National Museum, the other members of the commission, and Joseph Murray of Colorado, and Mr. Morton of Indiana, special agents of the Treasury Department, will sail for the Pribilof Islands about June 1.

The instructions to the Commissioners are now in preparation, and will be completed in a few days. It is said they will not differ in any important particular from those furnished the commission one year ago. The practice of branding the female pups begun last year will be continued.

H. B. Gleason of Rochester a Suicide.

ROCHESTER, May 10.—Harry B. Gleason, aged forty-five years, once a well-known and prominent architect of this city, committed suicide to-day by taking carbolic acid.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW TESTS

The Legal Contention over the Decision in the Brooklyn Cases Not Ended.

REARGUMENT TO BE ASKED

An Order to Show Cause Why a Rehearing Should Not Be Granted Obtained by E. M. Shepard and Others—Some of the Points Urged.

Notwithstanding the favorable judgment obtained recently by the Brooklyn office holders appointed under Schedule A of the civil service classes in the appeal taken to Albany by Mayor Wurster against the affirmance by the Appellate Division of the decision rendered originally by Justice Keogh as to the legality of their appointment, the legal contentions are not yet disposed of.

Edward M. Shepard, J. Warren Greene, and Henry Yonge have, as counsel for the civil service reformers, obtained an order from Chief Justice Andrews directing Mayor Wurster and the other appellants in the suit to show cause why there should not be a reargument of the case. The order was yesterday served on Corporation Counsel Burr of Brooklyn, and the matter will come before the court at Albany on Thursday.

The affidavits accompanying the brief upon which the order to show cause was granted state that the prevailing opinion of the court overlooked questions decisive of the case, which were duly submitted in the argument before the Judges, and which appeared in the brief presented at the hearing. They also point out that Seth Low was called as a witness to show that examinations for the place in suit, assigned by him to Schedule A, were entirely practicable, and that his exclusion of them from competitive examination was made by him on account of matters entirely unrelated to practicability. Among these were the novelty of the reform at the time, and the lack of practical experience in the conduct of the examinations.

The brief states that the plaintiffs had no personal interest in the case, and that their concern with its final determination was no greater than that of other citizens. If the determination of the Court of Appeals should stand, the consequences must be far reaching and disastrous to political morality and enlightened progress. It means the defeat of a great and beneficent Constitutional change.

The Mode of Procedure.

"In reaching the conclusion," says the brief, "that a taxpayer's action is not an appropriate remedy, the Court assumes that there must be some remedy. The Court suggests only certiorari or mandamus. The Court, no doubt, means a certiorari to review the Mayor's classification or a mandamus to compel him to classify correctly. But the duty to classify the civil service places that are proper for competitive examination depends merely upon the act of 1883. The Legislature can, without doubt, devolve this power of classification upon other suitable officers. Indeed, the civil service bill now before the Governor—passed by the Legislature in flagrant defiance of the weighty and even solemn expression of the prevailing opinion as to the legislative duty—proposes to relieve the Mayor of this duty. But how are we to apply the remedy of certiorari or mandamus in the case of classification made by the Governor himself?"

It is further contended that as a Mayor's classification is not within the limit of judicial action, certiorari does not lie. As to mandamus being effective, it is stated that the cases submitted by Judge Haight, who wrote the opinion, were ones in which the officer against whom the mandamus was brought did not have the discretion which the Court in this decision claimed to belong to the classifying officer. The office of the writ of mandamus was laid down under a decision of the Court of Appeals as "compelling the performance of mere ministerial acts prescribed by law."

The Question of Classification.

Referring to the opinion of the Court that, in view of the disposition to be made of the case, they were not called upon to determine the claims of the eleven appointees, the following is submitted in the brief:

"This means that the decision of the court is based exclusively upon its conclusion that the action ought not to be maintained. But the opinion of the court, in fact, deals at length and seriously with the rules which should determine classification, whether into the competitive or the non-competitive schedule. That discussion begins with the words: 'We are thus brought to a consideration of the question as to whether the classification made by the Mayors of Brooklyn is legal.' The discussion continues with observations upon the general character of the places to be excluded from competition. The propriety of excluding 'confidential' positions is asserted."

In the confidential list are included positions, it is urged, which are held by officers having the custody of money and persons employed in the educational departments of the city. It is submitted that if the claims of the appointees were not to be determined by the court, for the reason that the suit could not be maintained, then the court ought not "authoritatively to state the canons of practicability in competition." The serious character of the court's assertion that the mere "pass" examination for teachers was deemed equivalent to that required under the civil service acts is pressed upon the court in the brief, and it is submitted that the assertion of the court that Mr. Low did not deem competition practicable for places in Schedule A was not justified.

Important Consideration Overlooked.

In support of a reargument, the point will also be made that the court overlooked the important consideration that the Constitutional provision became part of the statute and the classification. It will further be contended that the Court was under misapprehension in stating that the appointments could not then be made in any other way, as, on the contrary, nothing exists to prevent the head of a department from making them from one of the eligible lists.

Eight of the eleven employes whose places are involved are clerks. It will be submitted that the theory of the regulations was that there should be general examinations for clerks, only distinguished as between the grades as determined by the salaries. There was no "list for each office" of a clerical character.

Judge Haight's opinion was concurred in by Judges Martin, Bartlett, and Vann. Judges Gray, Andrews, and O'Brien dissented, the last named being against the entire opinion, and the other two Judges being opposed to parts of it.

FOR DESECRATING GRAVES.

A Suit Against the City of Zanesville for Damages.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 10.—A damage suit involving a peculiar state of facts was filed in the Supreme Court to-day, the defendant in error in the case being the City of Zanesville.

Sarah A. Carter, the petitioner, avows that the Trustees of Woodlawn Cemetery, in pursuance of a plan for a new driveway, desecrated the graves of two of her ancestors, who had been buried since 1833 and 1835, respectively. It is charged that in disinterring the bodies of those who happened to be in the path of the improvement, the bones became so mixed that the Carters could not recognize their relatives, who were reinterred in a spot which they cannot locate. She sues the city for $10,000 damages.

Mrs. Parnell Coming to America.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., May 10.—Justice of the Peace William C. Steele, who has charge of Mrs. Delia T. S. Parnell's estate, Ironsides, has received a letter from Mrs. Parnell, dated at Avondale, Ireland, in which she says she will sail for America in June.

A RACE WAR IN GEORGIA.

A Mob of Negroes Attack a Man Who Killed a Colored Politician—The Sheriff to the Rescue.

WAYCROSS, Ga., May 10.—A race war at Delmar, a little town to the south, today, has resulted in the shedding of much blood. C. A. Demory, well known in this town and vicinity, is in charge of a commissary at that place, and because he refused to wait on William Simmons, a negro politician of some repute who ran an account there, until he had served another customer, Simmons attempted to brain him with a scale weight, whereupon Demory shot at and killed him.

The body was removed by companions of the negro, and Demory continued his duties until late in the afternoon, when a friendly negro informed him that the blacks of the neighborhood were arming themselves with rifles and shotguns, swearing that they would string him to the nearest tree in revenge for the death of Simmons. Demory at once locked himself in the commissary after summoning some friends and telephoning the Sheriff at Valdosta for assistance.

At about 4 o'clock the store was attacked by a large mob of negroes, who kept thick volleys of bullets pouring through the thin sides of the building until 8 o'clock to-night. They wounded Demory, William Howell, James Bond, and two brothers named Williamson.

The Sheriff secured a heavy posse at Naylor, and mounting his men on horses, made a dash for Delmar. At his arrival there the negroes retreated, maintaining a persistent fire, however, all the time. The Sheriff has sent for reinforcements, as the negroes are still formed in a resolute mob, and he has arranged his forces to protect Demory and two other critically wounded men throughout the night. They will then be carried to Waycross. A number of the negroes were shot, but none were killed so far as can be learned.

TRUSTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Lower Branch of the Legislature Proposes They Be Investigated.

BOSTON, May 10.—In the lower branch of the Legislature this afternoon an order was adopted that a joint special committee be appointed to investigate the subject of trusts and monopolies, their operation in the Commonwealth, and their influence on its financial, commercial, and industrial interests, and to recommend such legislation by Congress or by the Legislature of the Commonwealth as may be deemed proper.

It is proposed that the committee have power to sit during the recess of the General Court, and to summon persons to attend and give evidence and to produce books and papers.

The order provides that the committee shall present its report in print to the General Court at its next session.

HERMITS WALLED UP TO DIE.

A Comrade Did the Work to Give Them a Martyr's Crown.

LONDON, May 11.—According to a dispatch to The Daily News from St. Petersburg, a terrible crime, the result of superstition, has been committed at Tirespol, in the Government of Kherson, where are a number of hermitages inhabited by sectarians.

Recently seventeen of the hermits disappeared, and it was believed that they had emigrated, in fear of the impending day of judgment. But a hermit named Kowalind has confessed that he walled them up alive, that they might receive the martyr's crown.

The police examined the spot and verified the confession.

AERONAUT SENT UP BY A MOB.

Blake Tangled in a Balloon When the Ropes Were Cut at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Incensed at the tardiness of Aeronaut Harsy Blake in beginning a balloon ascension at Dugan Brothers' Circus, in South Chicago, last night, a crowd of 2,000 Polish and Bohemian rolling mill hands stormed the tent, overpowered the guards, and cut the guy ropes holding the balloon. Blake, who was tangled in the ropes, was swept up in the air 150 feet before he could open the valve. When the balloon settled, Blake escaped uninjured, but the crowd partially demolished the circus tent before the arrival of a detail of police, who routed the rioters.

In the attack on the tent three men were injured: John Cieszkski of Eighty-fourth Street and Superior Avenue was knocked down and injured about the legs; Joseph McLaughlin of Hammond, Ind., was cut on the head by stones, and Michael Murray of Hammond had his scalp torn by a stone.

MISUSED THE PARK FUNDS.

The Charges Made Against E. S. Dreyer of Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Before taking up the investigation of the West Park Board this morning, the Grand Jury listened to the testimony of F. M. Boughey of the Security Title and Trust Company, receiver for E. S. Dreyer & Co., who produced the books and records of the bank and of the Park Board.

Inquiry elicited the information that the total claims filed thus far against the bank amount to $1,700,000, of which $350,000 is said to be due to the West Park Board. E. S. Dreyer's bond is for $500,000, and is signed by Philip Henrici, ex-Mayor Hempstead, Washburne, and others. Mr. Boughey conservatively estimates the value of Dreyer's assets at $400,000. Dreyer is said to have been practically insolvent in 1893, during which year he made large purchases of real estate. Shortly before the bank closed, on Dec. 1, 1896, Dreyer sold mortgages under peculiar circumstances. According to the books, he disposed of second, third, fourth, and even fifth mortgages by representing them as first mortgages. He was practically insolvent as early as the Spring of 1893.

The testimony thus far tends to show that E. S. Dreyer, while acting in the capacity of Treasurer of the West Park Board, criminally used funds, and also that he was aided by the officials of the National Bank of Illinois in criminally misusing the park funds.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is relatively high on the South Atlantic coast, also on the North Pacific coast. The pressure is low from New England southwestward through the central valleys to the Southern Rocky Mountain slope, with no well-defined storm centre. The barometer has risen in the lower lake region and on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau; it has fallen slightly in the other districts.

The temperature is lower in New England and the lower lake region, also in the Upper Missouri Valley; it is warmer in the Middle Mississippi Valley. Showers have occurred in New England, the lower lake region, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, the Middle Atlantic, and West Gulf States. Unsettled weather, with showers, is indicated near the New England coast and in the Middle Atlantic and Gulf States and Middle Mississippi Valley. The temperature will remain about stationary in all districts.

The record of the temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	72	80	72
6 A. M.	73	58	69
9 A. M.	76	65	68
12 M.	86	74	75
4 P. M.	90	78	77
6 P. M.	88	62	68
9 P. M.	83	62	65
12 P. M.	78	60	61

THE TIMES'S thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were:

Printing House Square	69½
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1896	81
Corresponding date for last 20 years	58

THE SENATE COMMITTEES

Matter of Reorganization Settled Amicably by the Republicans and Democrats.

ASSIGNMENTS TO THE MINORITY

Senator Murphy Fares Well, Better in One Respect Than Mr. Platt—Anti-Bryan Men Have No Causes for Complaint.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The question of reorganizing the Senate committees was settled to-day, the Senate adopting a resolution offered by Mr. Carter of Montana, that the committees as arranged by the respective caucuses go into effect to-morrow. The resolution was agreed to without comment or division.

The Republican assignments were made public several days ago. The Democratic assignments were made to-day. The most important changes made by the Democratic assignments are as follows:

To Appropriations—Berry, Murphy; Finance—Turpie; Indian Affairs—Earle and Rawlins; Inter-State Commerce—Tillman; Judiciary—Chilton, Bacon, and Gray; Military Affairs—Pettus; Naval Affairs—Butler, (Pop.) and McEnery; Pacific Railroads—Harris, (Pop.,) Smith, and Rawlins; Patents—Mills and Berry; Post Offices and Post Roads—Mitchell, Pettus, Clay, and Kenney; Privileges and Elections—Faulkner, Caffery, Allen, (Pop.,) and Pettus; Public Buildings and Grounds—Murphy, Rawlins, Turner, (Pop.;) Public Lands—Allen, (Pop.,) Cannon, (Silver Rep.,) and McEnery; Rules—Pasco; Territories—Heitfeld, (Pop.)

The minority Chairmanships, where changes have been made, are as follows: Revolutionary Claims—Walthall; Investigate Potomac River Front—Gray; Additional Accommodations for the Library—Gorman; Five Civilized Tribes—Berry.

Senator Murphy has fared well in the new arrangement of the committees. He has one place less than he had under the last distribution, but in getting a place on the Appropriations Committee he has far outreached Senator Platt. His good fortune is due principally to the fact that he has had more recent service than the Republican Senator. There are, however, Democratic Senators who fancy that Mr. Murphy's attitude toward a high tariff has had something to do with his assignment to the place, and that his success may be considered as

KAISER MAKES TERMS

Autonomy for Crete and Acceptance of the Counsels of the Powers Demanded from Greece.

SULTAN SAID TO HAVE WAIVED ALL CLAIM TO INDEMNITY.

Turks Are Marching on Domokos and Unless a Settlement Is Promptly Reached the Greeks Will Meet with Further Disasters—Crisis Feared in Athens.

ATHENS, May 10.—The conditions insisted upon by Germany, the chief of which is that Greece shall give her formal consent to the principle of autonomy for Crete, will be accepted by the Greek Government.

The note of the powers has not yet been presented, but it has been drawn, and is to the following effect:

Upon a formal declaration by Greece that she will recall her troops and agree to such an autonomous régime for Crete as the powers in their wisdom shall deem best, and accept unreservedly the counsels of the powers, they will intervene in the interests of peace. The note probably will be presented to-morrow after the German Minister has received final instructions.

It is understood that Greece in her reply will assent to all of these conditions.

M. Ralli, the Premier, and M. Skouloudis, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, have had a long interview this afternoon with Mr. Egerton, the British representative, which has caused considerable comment. It is believed to be connected with the expected intervention of the powers.

The recall of the forces from Crete has been received with resignation by the public. The Delyannis organs attack the Government bitterly for appealing to Europe, but most of the papers accept this as inevitable and violently attack the Ethnike Hetairia, asking it to render an account of its action.

PARIS, May 10.—A semi-official communiqué was published this afternoon saying the impression prevails that the peace negotiations between Greece and Turkey will not be attended by great difficulties, and will soon have a satisfactory issue. The powers, it is further stated, had already agreed among themselves upon the conditions of peace. Germany's hesitation was due to the fact that the Greek Government, in a circular to its representatives at the Courts of the powers, did not formally adhere to Cretan autonomy as demanded by the powers. Greece subsequently gave the necessary assurances in this respect, and the German Minister at Athens has been instructed to actively support the efforts of the powers to conclude peace.

VIENNA, May 10.—It is reported here that Turkey's terms of peace with Greece include the payment of an indemnity of £8,000,000, ($15,000,000,) a rearrangement of the Greek frontier, the annulling of the treaties favoring the Greeks, the cession of the Greek fleet to Turkey, and the settlement of the Cretan question.

LONDON, May 10.—The Exchange Telegraph Company announces that it learns that private advices received in London from Constantinople declare the Sultan has expressed deep sympathy for King George and the Greek Government, whose hands, in his opinion, were forced by revolutionary agents at Athens and Alexandria. The Sultan, according to these advices, declines to claim a war indemnity, and proposes a Turko-Greek treaty based upon the simultaneous evacuation of Thessaly and Crete. Finally, is said, the Sultan desires to deal direct with Greece and not through the powers.

TROUBLE FEARED IN GREECE.

King George Summons M. Delyannis to Council in View of a Cabinet Crisis.

LONDON, May 11.—The Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent says it is reported there that the King of Greece has summoned M. Delyannis, in view of a possible Cabinet crisis.

The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Patras says:

"Everything is ripe for a serious political crisis or for a revolution. The army is disgusted, and the armed peasantry in universal discontent. The Greek National Society could not have a better opportunity."

The Athens correspondent of The Times says:

"The Greek Army has been compelled to abandon Salagora and Fort Imaret, the Turks having occupied the heights commanding the latter."

Mr. Stevens, the special correspondent of The Daily Mail with the Greek forces in Thessaly, declares that the province has been lost through rank cowardice.

TURKEY PRESSING FORWARD.

Greeks Likely to Suffer Further Losses in a Few Days Unless the Powers Intervene.

LONDON, May 10.—Apart from the peace negotiations the principal feature of the situation is that Turkey is pressing reinforcements forward and preparing for a rapid advance. Unless the powers succeed in quickly arranging a settlement the Greeks are likely to suffer further disasters.

The exact disposition of the Greek army is uncertain, but, roughly speaking, the first line of defense extends from Halmyros to Loucon, the second follows the old frontier, and the third is drawn at Thermopylae. Fighting is probable within the next few days unless the powers intervene.

The Greek fleet is at Lamia, and the transport and other services are still deficient, while a serious outbreak of typhoid fever and dysentery threatens Arta.

Affairs at Volo are fast assuming their normal condition, but the inhabitants are very indignant at the way in which they were deserted by the Greek troops. It is said that when the municipal authorities asked the military commandant what they were to do when the Turks arrived, he replied: "Do what you like; it's no concern of mine."

The Greeks at Halmyros are in a state of panic. The newspaper correspondents with the Greek forces are subjected to the severest censorship. Gen. Smolenski is highly praised, but the prevailing opinion is that the majority of Greek officers have had only the smallest practical training and entirely fail to command the confidence of their men.

The Turks found a quantity of railroad material at the Volo railroad station, but they were unable to use the engines, as the Greeks had removed the essential parts. The French naval detachment saluted the Ottoman troops and the latter responded.

The Turkish officers complain of the non-resistance of the Greeks and declare it is not war, but merely a military promenade. The opinion is expressed here that the Greeks are avoiding a serious fight in order to spare their troops, who may be needed at Athens in the event of a revolution.

The Greek fleet has left Volo, but the French, Italian, and British guardships remain. The Turkish troops have taken up positions on the surrounding heights. The bulk of the Ottoman Army, however, has been withdrawn, and is marching in another direction. Quantities of arms, ammunition, and a number of ambulances were captured by the Turks at Volo.

All the heights commanding Pharsalos are now occupied by the Turks.

Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Commander, all his Generals, and a number of officers of lower rank have been decorated, and many of the Turkish officers have been promoted. A fresh division of Nizams, armed with Mauser rifles, has arrived here, and proceeds to the front.

Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Commander in Thessaly, has telegraphed from Velestino to the Ministry of War giving details of the occupation of Volo by the Turkish troops, the institution of Ottoman administration there, the withdrawal of the Greek fleet from that port, and the seizure of large quantities of munitions of war, and has requested that Turkish customs officers be sent to Volo in order to insure a continuance of business at that port.

There has been no fighting at Domokos between the Greeks and the Turks to-day on account of the rain.

The Turks have no doubt whatever as to the speedy capture of Domokos, although the place is fairly well defended. Edhem Pasha and his staff have gone on to Pharsalos.

The Greek Army now occupies all the passes from Lake Xynias, south of Domokos, to Gura on the east, the latter point being occupied by Gen. Smolenski's brigade. Skirmishes have occurred at Plaka.

GREECE NOT HUMBLED YET.

Salisbury Says She Holds Out for Conditions Which the Circumstances Do Not Warrant.

LONDON, May 10.—The Earl of Kimberley, the Liberal leader, in the House of Lords to-day asked whether Greece had announced her willingness to withdraw her troops from Crete, and whether she had requested the powers to mediate with Turkey.

The Marquis of Salisbury, in reply, said that if he answered in the negative it would be strictly correct; yet such a reply might be misleading. Therefore he would say a word on the subject. The Greek Government, the Premier explained, had not asked for mediation; but members of that Government express a desire for mediation. The Greek Government, as a whole, the Premier added, did not intend, to the best of his belief, to ask mediation.

Regarding Crete, the Premier said there is some indefiniteness in the present state of things. The Greek Government does not conceive it would be consistent with its position to promise an immediate and definite withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete. But the Premier understood, though the Government had not any official information on the subject, that the Greek Government is prepared to say it will withdraw the Greek troops from Crete in the not very distant future.

Continuing, the Marquis of Salisbury remarked:

"I am sorry to say that, as we stand at present, I do not think this assurance is entirely satisfactory to all the powers. However, I have only to answer for ourselves, and our instructions have been to join in any procedure for the purpose of entering upon mediation which is acceptable to the others. In our view, the main point is to arrest, so far as possible, the effusion of blood, and we are not very particular about the forms. I regret exceedingly that the Greek Government is more particular about the forms than the circumstances in the case justify."

GREEKS ROUTED IN EPIRUS.

Driven from a Church Above Kamarina After an Assault.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10.—The Turkish commander at Janina telegraphs that the Greek forces at Kamarina have been routed by three battalions of Turkish troops, who occupied Kamarina.

Later, the dispatch adds, the Greeks gathered in a church on the heights above the village, whence they fired upon the Turks, who eventually took the church by assault, killing many of the Greeks and capturing some prisoners. The remainder of the Greeks retired to the bridge of Agros Georgis, where they made a determined stand, but were finally routed by the Turks.

PEOPLE FLY FROM THE TURKS.

Over 350,000 Thessalians Take Refuge in the Mountains—Cause of the Greek Retreat.

LONDON, May 11.—The Athens correspondent of The Standard says that almost the whole population of Thessaly, numbering 350,000, has fled to the mountains in the west. Refugees from Volo, Pharsalos, and the villages around Mount Pelion have been transported to the Islands Skiathos, Skopelos, and Euboea. Forty-five thousand refugees from villages along the coast are clamoring for food at Almyros.

The Athens correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"The real and only cause of the Greek retreat to Pharsalos was the blunder of one who mistook the retreat of the enemy for a forward movement designed to outflank the Greeks and therefore ordered a hasty retreat.

"The Crown Prince Constantin left Larissa because he believed the exaggerated reports of danger to his forces. It is a fact, however, that on the evening of the retreat, Edhem Pasha, despairing of breaking the Greek lines, had ordered his army to retire to Elassona, while the Sultan had dispatched a special Commissioner to the Greek Government with overtures of peace.

"The state of the Turkish Army at that moment was simply pitiful, and terror reigned at the Yildiz Kiosk."

CONSTANTIN BLOCKED THE NEWS.

Demoralization of the Greek Army Due Primarily to Him.

LONDON, May 11.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Volo says:

"From the first day of the war the Crown Prince Constantin, in his capacity of chief censor, blocked all the news which the English correspondents sent from the scene of hostilities.

They were obliged to adopt the plan of posting their messages to Athens; but even then many of these were not forwarded. The Minister of War issued official reports daily, which were incorporated with the telegrams. This explains the inaccuracy obvious in so many cases.

"The Crown Prince, who understands English perfectly, altered the news so as to make it favorable to himself. For instance: In a telegram to a New York newspaper describing the 'cold' reception given him at Larissa, the Prince changed it to 'enthusiastic' reception.

"When the correspondents went to him in a body and protested vigorously, he answered them evasively. The Greek disaster was due primarily to Constantin himself. He destroyed the morale of the army by ordering the evacuation of Kurtsiovali and the retreat on Tyrnavo, and then he ran away in shameful flight from Larissa, when the disgraceful scene was witnessed of a Greek Colonel shrieking with terror:

"Everybody cursed Constantin for deserting them; though there were other reasons for the disasters which followed, such as lack of discipline, the insufficiency of officers, and a general maladministration of the non-combatant branches of the service."

MILES ANTICIPATED MERRITT?

Alleged Reason Why the Latter General Does Not Go to Greece.

ALBANY, May 10.—Considerable surprise has been expressed at the withdrawal by Gen. Wesley Merritt of his application for leave of absence to go abroad. It is suggested that the reason is that Gen. Miles, his superior officer, having been sent to watch the Greco-Turkish war by the Government, would leave the army without a responsible head, and Gen. Merritt stays home in consequence.

Persons who should know whereof they speak, however, say that the true reason of Gen. Merritt's course is that Gen. Miles anticipated him and therefore left him no alternative other than to remain at home.

It is said that Gen. Merritt's purpose was to go to Europe as a private citizen, backed, of course, by his prestige as Major General, and witness, without cost to the Government, the operations and manœuvres of the armies of Greece and Turkey; that this became known to Gen. Miles, and through the intervention of the latter's relations, it is further said, the Government was induced to designate him as an official representative to observe the operations of the armies in the East, accompanied by a staff officer.

Gen. Merritt, with the exception of Gen. Miles, is the only officer in the army to-day with the rank of Major General, and ranks Gen. Miles by nine months. He was commissioned on the field as Brigadier General, at Brandy Station, and is one of the few men living whose merit was recognized by the department during the war.

THE HILDERBRAND ROBBERY

James Dalton, Now in the Tombs, Tells His Part in the Crime.

THREE OTHERS CONCERNED

He Tells How He Was Led to Take Part in the Robbery of the Brewery Collector—Says His Companions Have Played False with Him.

James Dalton, one of the men who robbed a collector for the George Ringler Brewery last September, made a confession to Assistant District Attorney D. Frank Lloyd yesterday in which he implicates three other men in the robbery.

Dalton has been in the Tombs since his arrest, and it is understood that his trial has been delayed from time to time at his own request and the request of Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau. Capt. O'Brien has failed to get any information from him. Mr. Lloyd would only admit yesterday that Dalton had made a "statement" to him. Dalton afterward said that he had made the statement and repeated the substance of it to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The collector who was robbed was Henry Hilderbrand, twenty years old, of 1,912 Third Avenue. His home was in a flat near the brewery, and it was his habit to stop there for his luncheon while out collecting. On the day of the robbery—Sept. 9—he had over 5,000 in his money bag. As he entered the house he was seized by two men, one of whom held him while the other snatched the money bag and made his escape. The second man, who proved to be Dalton, had some difficulty in getting away, and was arrested.

"It is an unwritten law among crooks," said Dalton, in telling his story, "that where three or four men are in a job, and the man who risks his life and liberty—the man who does the actual work—gets caught, he shall have all the money stolen so that he can give it back to the man robbed, to square matters, or to use it for his defense.

"I came down here last Summer from Buffalo to go to work in an iron foundry in New Jersey. I failed to get work over there, and came to this city, where I got acquainted with a notorious bank robber. I met him several times, and one night, about the 1st of September, he asked me to meet him the next night in front of the Hotel Empire, at Sixty-third Street and the Boulevard. He intimated that he wanted me to help him on a job. I met him, and we went into the hotel, where he introduced me to two men, one he called 'Colonel,' and the other 'Billy.'

"They told me that the job was to get the collections of a big brewery and that we would get about $8,000 or $7,000 in cash. I agreed to the scheme. We were each to get one-fourth of the money.

"We met again the next night, and they told me to meet them the next night in a saloon in Seventh Avenue. I met them there, and then for the first time was told who was to be robbed and where and when the robbery was to take place.

"On the morning of the robbery I met one of the men at Third Avenue and Ninety-second Street, near the brewery. He said he had 'looked over the ground'—surveyed the brewery and house in which Hilderbrand lived, and had noticed how Hilderbrand walked.

"After waiting some time we saw Hilderbrand come out of the brewery and start up the avenue. He had the money bag in his hand. We jumped on a cable car and passed him and got to the house before he was within two blocks of it. We went up to the first landing and stood in the end of the hallway until we heard him coming in.

"When Hildebrand reached the head of the stairs, I started along the hallway just as though I lived in the house and was going out. I passed Hilderbrand and turned. The other man pointed the revolver at him and told him to throw up his hands. I seized him from behind, and my companion grabbed the bag and ran down the steps. The fellow fought with me to the head of the stairs, and we fell half way down the flight before I got away from him. Then I fell in the street and got caught. I have never seen any of the others since, and they have not sent me any money or done anything to help me get out."

Dalton is a small, strongly built man, about twenty-five years old. This is his second offense of this kind in this State, and if convicted on a trial the maximum penalty would be forty years' imprisonment.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS ON HAWAII.

Damages for Immigrants Who Were Barred Out and for the Steamship Company.

HONOLULU, May 4.—The Japanese cruiser Nanaiwai should soon arrive here, having left Yokokasuka on April 20, four days before the steamer China sailed.

She brings Comnulla Akiyama of the Japanese Foreign Office, two Japanese newspaper correspondents, and three of the immigrants lately refused a landing here, who come now to serve as witnesses in the investigation which is to be held.

The Nanaiwai also brings formal instructions to Minister Shimama from his Government their gist being that he shall charge Hawaii with having violated the existing treaty in February, in refusing a landing to immigrants, preventing them from employing counsel, and declining to entertain the proposition for a suit at law to determine the rights of the immigrants.

By the Japanese mail, news comes that the immigration company of Kolbe claims 320 yen for each of three immigrants turned back, while the steamship Shin Shu Maru claims 320 yen per day damages for time lost through the Hawaiian Government's action.

It is also stated that Count Okuma, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, will insist on a revision of the existing immigration regulations.

Col. Z. C. Spaulding has withdrawn from his contract made with the Hawaiian Government for the construction of a cable from California to the Hawaiian Islands, having failed to secure the expected assistance from the United States.

OPENING THE IRISH FAIR.

A Large Crowd Attends, and Chauncey M. Depew Speaks for Oppressed Ireland and Cuba.

A tremendous crowd witnessed the opening of the Irish Palace Building Fair last evening at the Grand Central Palace. Handsome young women presided at the booths that bore the names of all the counties of Ireland, and many other girls circulated among the thousands of Irish patriots and visitors and succeeded in selling them many articles for the benefit of the palace fund.

It was nearly 9 o'clock when the fair was formally opened. Among those on the platform were Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar General and Chancellor of the Diocese of New York; Judge Van Wyck, Recorder Goff, Judge Brown, and Gen. James R. O'Beirne. Mgr. Mooney delivered the address of welcome.

Mr. Depew was the speaker of the evening. After paying a compliment to the pretty Irish maidens in the booths he remarked that the only superfluous element was the gentleman who stood on the stage and prevented the fair from being opened.

CAPTURED A BIG WHALE.

His Body Will Be Exhibited in the Museums of the Country.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., May 10.—Three fishermen in a steam launch off Annisquam this morning sighted a whale in Ipswich Bay, and by dint of strategy drove the mammal ashore on Coffin's Beach.

The attack was attended with much danger, but the whale was soon killed, and a hawser was made fast to his tail and he was towed to a wharf. He measured thirty feet in length, and will be exhibited in museums.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SHERBROOKE, Quebec, May 10.—St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church was gutted by fire at an early hour this morning and several thousand dollars' worth of damage was done.

VIEWS OF JACOB WORTH.

Believes that the Independent Ticket Project Will Be Abandoned—He State His Reasons.

Jacob Worth, County Clerk of Kings County and Republican leader of that county, yesterday gave out a typewritten interview with himself. He propounds the question: "What is your opinion of the Citizens' Union and the proposition made by one of its officers in relation to the Mayoralty of Greater New York?" and answers it as follows:

"The Citizens' Union is identical with all new and similar movements in politics. It is an unknown quantity. I believe that the proposition of an early and independent ticket will be abandoned. To divorce the election of a Mayor from the political parties is almost as impossible as it would be to bring about a successful movement to elect a President without either of the two great parties.

In closing, his interview and his words bear weight because he represents the ideas of a majority of the Republicans and Independents in Kings County, particularly the Republicans. He said: "I believe that the Republican Party in Kings County will be a unit in favor of indorsing a candidate of independent proclivities in opposition to Tammany Hall. I also believe that there will be enough independent men in the convention who, by uniting with the Republicans from Brooklyn, can bring about the nomination of a candidate who will be successful over Tammany Hall."

WILL ISSUE A REPLY TO PLATT.

The Citizens' Union Leaders Are Steadfast Against Fusion.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union held an important meeting last night at the union headquarters, in East Twenty-third Street. The meeting was considered so important that all those attending it were charged not to give out any of the things said or done.

Of the twenty-six members, twenty-one were present. The absent were Charles Stewart Smith, Joel B. Erhardt, Edward A. Drake, Elihu Root, and Joseph Larocque.

There was a general discussion of the situation, especially in respect to the statement of Thomas C. Platt and the interview of Jacob Worth of Brooklyn. After an exchange of views, it was decided that the Press Committee should issue a carefully prepared reply to Mr. Platt.

It was also decided that there shall be no compromise with any party or faction. The principles of the Union were again pledged, and it was resolved that the movement should steer clear of partisanship, no matter what offers of fusion or compromise may be made. The Press Committee was instructed to reiterate these principles, and to state the position of the Union to be: Non-partisan to the end, and unwilling to submit to partisan dictation, especially from Mr. Platt.

The Press Committee consists of Richard Watson Gilder, Chairman; James W. Pryer, and James Loeb. It is to take its own time in which to prepare the reply to Senator Platt; but it is expected to be ready in a few days.

The Executive Committee also discussed district organization, and it was said that two districts are already thoroughly organized.

There will be a labor conference at headquarters Friday night.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

Permanent Organization Begun—Members of the County Committee Elected.

The National Democrats met in their Assembly Districts throughout the city last night and organized the Assembly District Committees, delegates to which were elected, three from each Election District, last week at the organization's primaries. These committees last night selected their Chairmen, and also elected delegates to the County Committee.

The basis of representation in the County Committee will be the election district. Each Assembly District Committee elected as many delegates to the County Committee as it had election districts in the election of last Fall. The County Committee will meet some time within the next ten days. At that meeting the various Assembly districts will formally elect five representatives each on the Executive Committee of the organization.

Among the delegates to the County Committee selected last night are Franklin Bartlett, R. B. Roosevelt, Francis M. Scott, Wheeler H. Peckham, John G. Agar, Charles V. Fornes, Avery D. Andrews, Abram S. Hewitt, Edward Cooper, John D. Lynch, John J. Quinlan, Dr. Joseph H. Senner, Frederic R. Coudert, Edward S. Kaufman, Charles R. Miller, John De Witt Warner, Lawrence E. Sexton, William F. Hull, William L. Turner, John P. Kelly, Oscar S. Straus, Charles S. Fairchild, John A. Deady, Hugh S. Thompson, William L. Trenholm, James Byrne, Charles J. Canda, Thomas F. Keating, John Fennel, John Jeroloman, Thomas Costigan, John Murphy, Henry Allen, George Walton Green, Daniel O'Connell, Edward McCue, John J. Brady, Theodore Sutro, Dr. H. A. C. Anderson, Hugh R. Garden, Samuel H. Ordway, Albert Stickney, Simon Sterne, Jacob F. Muller, J. Aspinwall Hodge, John Frankenheimer, Morris Jacoby, William Arrowsmith, Roger Foster, and Everett P. Wheeler.

LIEUT. GOV. WOODRUFF NAMED.

His Candidacy for Mayor Has Been Started in Brooklyn.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff has appeared as a possible candidate for Mayor of Greater New York. He visited Sheriff Buttling and Tax Collector Appleton in Brooklyn yesterday morning, and soon after the rumor of Mr. Woodruff's candidacy spread.

Later in the day he was asked who he favored for Mayor.

"I haven't anybody in particular in view," was the reply. "But, I see my name is mentioned in connection with the office."

"Would you accept the nomination?" was asked.

"Well, I don't know," he answered. "I am quite pleased as it is." Still later, Mr. Woodruff was congratulated upon his candidacy by Senator Sullivan of this city.

Luther League Dinner.

Nearly two hundred members of the Church of the Redeemer, Bedford Avenue and Hewes Street, Williamsburg, participated in the annual dinner of the Luther League last evening, which was held in the basement of the church. The Rev. S. G. Weisskotten, pastor of the church, read the toasts. Responses were made by William Nieman, President of the league; the Rev. J. A. W. Haas, the Rev. C. A. Mellis, E. F. Eslert, President of the National Luther League; Gen. P. Maller, President of the Brooklyn Central Association, and Cornelius Eckhardt.

CHINESE MINISTER HERE.

Trying to Adjust Differences Among Societies of His Countrymen.

A trouble of some kind is disturbing the Chinese colony here, and Ong Yung, the new Chinese Minister, is trying to settle it. He arrived here yesterday morning. Some Chinese merchants called on him in carriages at the consular residence, 26 West Ninth Street, while others, including many important men, carefully stayed away.

The trouble seems to be between two societies, and is apparently a development of the San Francisco fight. Several weeks ago a delegation of Chinamen from one of the societies went to Washington to implore mercy of the Minister there, because they had been branded as traitors at home, and therefore were deprived of the privilege of living at any time within the Chinese Empire, or of having their bones buried in Chinese soil.

In Mott, Pell, and Doyers Streets, here, it is said that the leniency of Yang Yu, who was their Minister, was one cause for his removal.

Three weeks ago the same difference that caused murder in San Francisco developed into a riot at 16 Mott Street, this city.

The new Minister came with an interpreter and one attendant, and drove down to 16 Mott Street, yesterday afternoon. He wore a very plain dark blue blouse, with a lighter blue one beneath it. He has a broad but intelligent face, and wears a very thin black mustache closely clipped.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Jones, notions and jewelry; Mr. Breese, furnishing goods, 57 White Street.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Belfeld, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Hirsch, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Bergman, J., Cleveland, Ohio, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bergman, M., Cleveland, Ohio, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Bernheimer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Bledler, W. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Schiff, notions; O. J. Matthews, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, dry goods and notions, 108 Worth Street.

Carman, J. L., Barnesville, Ohio; notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Cohen, domestics; Hotel Vendome.

Cooper, H. H., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; H. H. Cooper, clothing; Murray Hill Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sudd, upholstery goods, 2 Walker Street.

Dreyfous Company, New Orleans, La.; Miss F. Levy, notions, laces, &c.; 51 Lispenard Street; Hoffman House.

Frank Brothers & Co., Philadelphia; R. Frank, clothing; Grand Hotel.

Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; C. Strauss, dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; D. Dreyfuss, furnishing goods, notions, and jewelry, 43 Leonard Street.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; F. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Hamilton, John, Buffalo, N. Y.; millinery and laces; 23 West Third Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Herman Brothers & Lindauer Company, Nashville, Tenn.; W. Herman, furnishing goods, 21 White Street; Hoffman House.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; S. E. Greene, rugs; 45 Lispenard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Hengerer, William, & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. A. Hengerer, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

International Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars, cuffs, and shirts; St. Denis Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. White, lamps; 8 Greene Street; Sinclair House.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. Brown, underwear; S. Pyne, dry goods; 8 Greene Street.

Kats, J. W., Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Kats, millinery, ribbons, ladies and infants' wear, upholstery goods, laces, embroideries, cloaks, and suits; Stuart House.

Kaufman, S., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Kaufman, woolens; Union Square Hotel.

Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.

Larrabee, F. F., Boston, Mass.; S. Lisner; toilet articles, crockery, &c.; Hotel Vendome.

Lafonte, L. P., Manchester, N. H.; millinery and dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Lebeck & Corin, Scranton, Penn.; S. E. Lebeck, cloaks, suits, and millinery; Sinclair House.

Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; S. Maas, laces and embroideries; Hotel Marlborough.

Marcus, M., Hampton, Va., clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; J. J. Hughes, dry goods, 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Rothschild, S., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Rothschild, women's and children's underwear; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. W. Schloss, cloths and tailors' trimmings, 96 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Shwartz, A., & Son, New Orleans, La.; L. E. Shwartz, notions, laces, ladies' and infant's wear; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Shell, Rosenbaum & Steefel, Rochester, N. Y.; S. L. Steefel, woolens; Hoffman House.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks; 54 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; W. Whitney, ribbons, 2 Walker Street; Holland House.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Walker, furnishing goods; H. Shepard, hosiery; 65 Wooster St.; Hotel Albert.

Smith, J. W., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Smith, webbing; Murray Hill Hotel.

Strong, Joe & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. A. Lander, dry goods, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Stephens, E. R., Troy, N. Y., hats, caps, and men's furnishings; Sinclair House.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Shortell, housefurnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Sullivan, Hellrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, hosiery; 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Thomas & Burns, Roanoke, Va.; F. B. Thomas, clothing; J. B. Lee, represents; Broadway Central Hotel.

Timothy Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; M. A. Timothy, furnishing goods and notions; 473 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Union Clothing Company, Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Steifel, furnishing goods, hats, caps, and clothing; Hoffman House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. E. Kiffey, cloaks and suits, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Fire After the Theatre.

Just after the audience had left the Columbus Theatre last night, Manager Kahn discovered a fire in the store on the ground floor of the building. Firemen put out the flames, which caused a loss of $300, divided between Peter Manning, hatter, and Thomas Allip, haberdasher.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

8:55 A. M.—925 Broadway; Richard Hudnut; damage slight.

5 P. M.—322 East Thirty-fourth Street; William Gollard; damage, $500.

6:25 P. M.—151 Ludlow Street; Samuel Abrahamovitz; damage, $5.

9:15 P. M.—75 Pike Street; Henry Gormann; damage, $5.

9:40 P. M.—100 West Forty-sixth Street; M. Innes; damage, $50.

9:20 P. M.—331 East Thirty-first Street; Nicholas Haly; damage, $10.

9:25 P. M.—44 Ann Street; J. Elsenstein and others; damage, $4,000.

11 P. M.—112 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Thomas Allen; damage, $500.

11:55 P. M.—54 Marion Street; unoccupied; damage, $25.

Gen. Sarmiento Arrives.

Gen. Siervo Sarmiento of Colombia arrived late last night at Quarantine on the steamship Alene, from Savanilla.

Put On Your Thinking-Cap,

And take up the question of Pearline. Do you think it could have reached such an enormous success, if it hadn't possessed every merit that has been claimed for it? Do you think that millions of women would be using it every day, as they do, if they knew of anything like it for washing and cleaning? Do you think it could have grown so rapidly and so wonderfully, if women were not enthusiastic about it, talking of it, urging their friends to use it? Do you think that hundreds of millions of packages could have been used, as they have been, if there were anything that could be said against it?

P. S.—Don't you think you had better try a little Pearline, to your own saving and profit?

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MILLIONS NOW USE PEARLINE

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:48	Sun sets...7:06	Moon sets...1:38

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:11	Gov. Isl'd...2:26	H. Gate....4:15
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:01	Gov. Isl'd...3:20	H. Gate....5:09

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Havel, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kansas City, Savannah		5:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	10:00 A. M. and *11:30 A. M.	1:00 A.M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sol, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. and *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M
Merida, La Plata countries	4:00 P. M.	
Noordland, Antwerp	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. and *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Themis, Porto Rico	2:00 P. M.	

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

Ardenrose, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah		5:00 P. M.
Columbia, Hamburg	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Konigen Luise, Bremen		12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 15.

La Bourgogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Aller, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Schiedam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ems, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown	11:00 A. M. and *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Leeward and Windward Islands	9:30 A. M. and *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alleghany, Fortune Islands, and Greytown	10:00 A. M. and *10:30 A. M.	
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	
Kitty, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, Petit Goave, Carthagena, and Santa Martha	10:00 A. M. and *10:30 A. M.	
Yucatan, Cuba, and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti		
Cumana, and Carupano, Venezuela, and Curacao	10:30 A. M. and *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fluminense, Barbados, Para, and Manaos	1:00 P. M.	

*Time supplementary mails close at General Post Office. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 14 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 12 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May 15 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 11.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, May 8.
Alier, Bremen, May 1.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, April 27.
Ems, Gibraltar, May 3.
Friesland, Antwerp, May 1.
Hexam, Gibraltar, April 19.
Hudson, New Orleans, May 2.
Jeanne Consell, Bordeaux, April 25.
Massilia, Gibraltar, April 15.
Mount Seppar, Antwerp, April 25.
Montebello, Gibraltar, April 26.
Theresina, Para, April 25.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

Advance, Colon, May 5.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, May 9.
Concho, Galveston, May 5.
El Paso, New Orleans, May 7.
Madiana, St. Thomas, May 6.
Mobile, London, April 30.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, April 28.
Saratoga, Havana, May 8.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, April 30.
Teutonic, Liverpool, May 5.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

Buffalo, Hull, April 29.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, May 10.
Prinz Regent Luit

GOV. BLACK SIGNS BILLS

Eight Appropriation Measures in a Batch of Twenty-Three New Laws.

TROOPS TO EXCHANGE ARMS

Ages of Grand and Trial Jurors Limited to Seventy Years in Kings County—Volunteer Firemen Permitted to Erect a Monument at Gettysburg.

ALBANY, May 10.—Gov. Black signed twenty-three bills to-day, making the total number of laws created to date 411. Among the bills signed were eight making appropriations as follows:

Mr. Nixon—$233,000 for paying the interest on the canal debt.

Mr. Baker—$75,000 for continuing the construction of buildings at Dannemora.

Mr. Sanger—$15,000 to continue the United States geological survey of New York State.

Mr. Allds—$9,000 for the purchase and distribution of the colonial statutes.

Mr. Finn—$3,500 to allow the Volunteer Firemen's Association of New York City to erect a monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

Mr. Armstrong—$3,000, to assist in the erection of a monument to Frederick Douglass at Rochester.

Senator Nussbaum—$3,000, for a library for Appellate Division Supreme Court, Third Department.

Mr. Harrison—$833.33, to pay George H. Blackman for services as Acting Superintendent of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home, at Bath.

Among the other bills signed were:

Mr. Leversee—Defining the powers of the Public Improvement Commission, Cohoes.

Senator Nussbaum—Fixing $10 as the tax for the filing of incorporation papers of clubs.

Senator G. A. Davis—Prohibiting Justices of the Peace from holding court in a building in any part of which trafficking in liquors is authorized.

Senator Ellsworth—Amending the law relating to common schools, Lockport.

Senator Wray—Limiting the ages of grand and trial jurors to seventy years in Kings County.

Mr. Nixon—Providing that when the parent or foster parent of a child marries and consents that the step-father or step-mother of such child may adopt such child, such parent or foster parent shall not thereby be relieved of any of his or her parental duties and right over said child.

Mr. Ives—Prohibiting the hounding of deer for five years from June 1, 1897.

Mr. Warner—Authorizing the City of Lockport to dispose of city certificates amounting to $7,165.47 in aid of its water department.

Mr. McGrath—Authorizing the District Attorney of Rensselaer County to appoint two Assistant District Attorneys and a managing clerk.

Mr. Hutton—Limiting the total amount to be expended by Troy for public improvements to $610,000.

Mr. Bondy—Providing that when a County Judge of one county shall hold court in any other county, he shall receive $5 a day for expenses.

Mr. Ives—Authorizing Town or Village Assessors, Justices of the Peace, Village Trustees, and Water Commissioners to act as poll or ballot clerks at elections.

Mr. Murphy—Authorizing the exchange of the arms now used by the National Guard for Springfield rifles now in possession of the National Government.

Gov. Black has announced that during the remainder of the month, while he is considering the many legislative measures in his hands, he will see visitors on Tuesday and Thursday of each week only, beginning next Thursday.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE MAYOR.

Signed Important Measures on the Last Day for Action.

Under the law, yesterday was Mayor Strong's last day for action upon the bills that were submitted to him by the last Legislature. Among the bills that the Mayor approved were the following:

Authorizing the issue of $10,000,000 of bonds for school purposes.

Permitting the Board of Claims to hear claims of the city for water supplied to Sing Sing Prison.

Permitting the slaughter of cattle in certain places in Brooklyn.

Amending the East River Bridge act providing for a straight approach to the Brooklyn anchorage.

Authorizing the Board of Estimate to consider the claim of W. S. & J. C. Wynn for coal furnished the Department of Charities in 1896.

Authorizing the Controller to issue revenue bonds to employ experts to examine the accounts of the municipalities to be consolidated into the Greater New York; also, to pay that part of their debt due on Jan. 1, 1898.

FOR SECOND-CLASS CITIES.

Gov. Black Urged to Sign the Uniform Charter Bill Before Him.

Senator Horace White and ex-Senator Francis Hendricks of Syracuse called on Gov. Black at the Executive Chamber to-day, and earnestly urged executive approval of the bill creating a uniform charter for the cities of the second class. Of the four cities—Rochester, Syracuse, Troy, and Albany—which are affected by the bill, Troy is the only one that presents any strenuous opposition to it, and this opposition comes from the Republican organization in that city. There is a diversity of opinion as to the action of the Governor on the measure, but it is intimated by the friends of the scheme that it will receive his approval.

WOULD-BE DESPERADO IN PERIL.

Boy Goes over the Falls Below Louisville on a Stolen Yacht.

LOUISVILLE, May 10.—A daring youth is James Barto, a lad claiming to be from Philadelphia, who, armed with firearms and bowie knives, last night seized and raised steam on the pleasure yacht Anne T., lying at the wharf, and single-handed set out on a journey down the river, probably to fight Indians or be a pirate king. But his lack of knowledge of the danger of navigation at the head of the falls spoiled all his plans, and he is now in jail.

Barto headed the yacht directly over the falls. The lookout at the life-saving station saw the steamer's peril and sounded an alarm. Six men in a lifeboat set out after the distressed launch. They failed to overtake it before the dam was reached. The launch went over the dam apparently unharmed, and, righting itself, was being borne on the rapids toward the big eddy. The life-saving crew shot the dam and overtook the launch just above the Pennsylvania bridge. The launch was landed above Shippingport, after much difficulty, and Barto was turned over to the police. He declared he had been robbed and put on the launch and set adrift. The court passed the case until Thursday.

AUTHORS' AUTOGRAPHS SOLD.

Sale of Books by the Industrial Colony Association.

A sale of books containing the autograph signatures of their authors, was held last night in the studio rooms of A. A. Anderson, the proceeds of which will be devoted to sending several members of the rough and wayward boy element of New York City to a farm for practical instruction in useful pursuits, this Summer. The sale was held under the auspices of the Industrial Colony Association, which has lately secured a farm of over 100 acres in Gardner, Ulster County.

In all, forty-six volumes were sold for nearly $500. Donald G. Mitchell's latest book, "American Lands and Letters," went for $18. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in two volumes, went for $25. Some of the others were Thomas B. Reed's "Parliamentary Rules," $8; John J. Whittier's poems, $12; Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's "Story of a Singular Life," $18; Rudyard Kipling's "Jungle Book," $12; Ian Maclaren's "Auld Lang Syne," $9, and Thomas B. Aldrich's "Marjorie Daw," $13.

GEN. WEYLER'S RAPID MARCH.

He Reaches Sancti Spiritus and Passes a Night in Camp Near the City.

HAVANA, May 10.—Capt. Gen. Weyler, after a rapid march from San Juan de Las Yeras, through Manicaragua, Fomento, and Santa Lucia, arrived suddenly at Sancti Spiritus at 6 o'clock yesterday morning escorted by the Principe Regiment. He passed the night in camp about one league from the city, and, on entering Sancti Spiritus, had to wait a long while for Major Marcos Garcia and Commander Arminan to open the military headquarters. The Captain General is said not to be in the least fatigued by his recent activity, which has caused considerable astonishment.

The Mallorca Battalion arrived at Sancti Spiritus last night, and Col. Pintos, with the Arapeles and Puerto Rico Battalions and the Trevino Squadron, from Arroyo Blanco, arrived there to-day.

Gen. Obregon, with the Tarifa Squadron and the Alfonzo XIII. Battalion, has left Sancti Spiritus with a convoy for Calbaguan and Arroyo Blanco.

Gens. Bazan, Hernandez, and Velasco have arrived here.

Former Civil Governor Porrua, who was replaced on April 30 by the Marquis Palmerola, sailed for Spain to-day with Delegates Martinez and Carvajal.

JOB HEDGES, MAGISTRATE.

Mayor Strong Appoints His Private Secretary to the Bench—For Ten Years' Salary, $7,000.

Mayor Strong appointed his private secretary, Job E. Hedges, a City Magistrate for ten years, at a salary of $7,000, just after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. This completes the Mayor's appointments under the special law which permits him to appoint three additional City Magistrates.

Saturday the Mayor named Clarence W. Meade and Col. Joseph Pool as two of the three new Magistrates. He held the third place open for his secretary, Mr. Hedges. The latter was of the opinion that it was to his advantage that he should resume the practice of law upon the completion of his term as Mayor's secretary, but the Mayor was insistent. He wanted to name Mr. Hedges as a City Magistrate, and under urgent solicitation Mr. Hedges finally decided to accept.

Mr. Hedges will probably not resign as private secretary to the Mayor until May 31. His term of office as City Magistrate begins June 1. When he shall have accepted his place as City Magistrate, and the general opinion among the politicians that Mr. Hedges will be succeeded as Mayor's secretary by Bion L. Burrows, who is now the Mayor's confidential secretary.

Mr. Hedges was the campaign manager for W. L. Strong when he was a candidate in 1894. Mr. Hedges was born in Elizabeth, N. J., in 1862. He was graduated at Princeton in 1884. He is a member of the University, the Union League, the Republican, and of other clubs. He has been in politics for many years. He is a member of the Blaine Club of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

Mayor Strong was much pleased when Mr. Hedges finally agreed to accept the appointment.

DR. SILLIMAN VINDICATED.

The Charges Made Against Him Dismissed by the County Judge of Dutchess.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 10.—It is out of the ordinary to have the rector of a church, the Trustee of a college, and a Doctor of Divinity appear as defendant in a criminal prosecution, and yet the Rev. Dr. George D. Silliman, rector of Grace Church of this city, stood in that position to-day when the charge was dismissed by the County Judge of Dutchess County. In December last Dr. Silliman's son, a student at St. Stephen's College, Annandale, was afflicted with acute tonsilitis, and called a local physician, who diagnosed the case as diphtheria.

Dr. H. L. Cookingham, Health Officer of the town of Red Hook, promptly quarantined the young man, and required the college to be dismissed. Dr. Silliman, who immediately went to Annandale, disputed the diagnosis and protested against the quarantine. A culture tube was sent to the college, inoculated from the throat of young Silliman, returned to Albany, and on an examination by expert bacteriologists, it was determined there were no diphtheria bacilli present. This fact was communicated to Dr. Cookingham about eight days after quarantine, but for some unknown reason he did not respond, and the next day Dr. Silliman brought his son home. He was not ill, and received no treatment whatever. The college was reconvened after an interruption of three weeks.

Through the Health Officer, Dr. Silliman was indicted by the Grand Jury for violation of the health law. Dr. Silliman immediately consulted with District Attorney Eugene Burlingame of this city and his assistant, John T. Cook, who advised that the prosecution was unwarranted. To-day District Attorney Wood of Dutchess very frankly stated that on a full investigation he was unable to establish the fact that the boy had diphtheria at the time of his removal, and asked that the case be dismissed, which was accordingly done.

Dr. Tice Fined $50.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 10.—Dr. Leon Tice of Rhinebeck was tried to-day and convicted of violating the health law. The doctor fought the Rhinebeck Health Board, and in several cases tore down quarantine cards placed on the houses of his patients. Judge Phillips fined him $50.

EDITOR POST DISCHARGED.

His Article Not Contemptuous, According to the Circuit Court.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 10.—The Circuit Court to-day rendered a decision in the contempt case of Editor Louis F. Post of The Recorder, and formerly of New York City. Post was arrested by order of Judge Lamson of the Common Pleas Court, and fined $200, costs, and sentenced to ten days in jail. The Circuit Court reversed Judge Lamson's ruling, and in delivering the decision, Judge Hale quoted authorities, in which the court concurred, to the effect that no newspaper article, however libelous, could be construed as contempt, unless it related to a case pending in court, and was calculated to interfere with the administration of justice.

Newspapers, he said, have a perfect right to criticise courts and Judges with reference to cases which are past. There were two classes of newspaper articles which were contemptuous—first, those tending to affect the decision in pending cases; second, those purposing to bring the court into discredit. "The article in this case has reference to a transaction, in our judgment, wholly past," said Judge Hale.

Judge Lamson had tried to bolster up his position by insisting that the case was pending at the time of the publication of the article, because the time limit within which to file a motion for a new trial had not expired. "Because the time for filing a motion for a new trial," said Judge Hale, "has not elapsed, has little weight with this court. The article is in some respects unjust and untrue. The writer had no just appreciation of the subject of which he was writing. There is nothing in the article, however, to embarrass the court in the disposition of the case. We doubt if the writer ever knew anything about such a motion. It could not have had the slightest influence on the Judge, nor could it have the slightest influence on the motion, or in any way embarrass him in the disposition of it, or in any case thereafter.

"The article was an unjust criticism of an honest, upright, and faithful Judge. But in no manner was it, in law, contemptuous, and the lower court is therefore overruled and the defendant discharged."

Pingree Vetoes a Cigarette Bill.

LANSING, Mich., May 10.—Gov. Pingree has vetoed the Anti-Cigarette bill, which makes boys under seventeen years of age liable to imprisonmnt for smoking cigarettes. The Governor says it is a parental, not a State, duty to correct bad habits in children.

Hood's Pills

Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveler's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25c.

CONLIN CAN'T TOUCH CLUBS

Except for Them He Is Satisfied with the Enforcement of the Raines Law.

WISHES CHARTERS REVOKED

Rights of Clubs to be Fought Out in the Courts—Question What Constitutes a Meal Still Unsettled—Sandwiches a "Subterfuge."

Chief of Police Conlin said yesterday that he is satisfied with the work of the department in enforcing the Raines law on Sunday. The total number of excise arrests was ninety-three. Both the Chief and Deputy Chief Cortright expressed regret that club charters had been obtained by such Tenderloin establishments as the Cosmopolitan Club at Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street and the Newmarket or Grammercy Club. Owing to these charters it is argued that the police are powerless to interfere with the sale of drinks there.

Chief Conlin believes that these charters can be revoked by the Secretary of State.

In the police courts yesterday there was no agreement or uniformity in the interpretation of knotty points in the Raines law. There appeared to be a general tendency, however, to hold that a sandwich, if ordered by a patron of a "Raines law hotel," constituted a meal, but if served without special request the waiter and proprietor were violators of the law.

Possibly the most important case which came up was that of Michael Heumann, proprietor of the Terrace Garden, who intends to make a test question of the right of a club to dispense liquors to its guests and members. He was arrested at 11:30 o'clock Sunday night for having sold beer to Detective Kearns, who entered the place during a reception for the German Sick and Benevolent Association, held by the Germania Singing Quartet. Over 1,000 people were drinking beer in the large hall, and Kearns, although not a member nor an invited guest, bought a glass of beer and paid for it.

Heumann contends that the Germania Singing Quartet, having been incorporated prior to 1895, is exempted from the provisions of the law. He was arrested under Section 223 of the law, which states that no corporation organized under Chapter 559 of the Laws of 1895, and the acts amendatory thereof, which traffic in liquor, shall sell or give away to people not members of the club. Lawyer Isaac Fromme, who represents Heumann, contends that the Germania Quartet Club was incorporated prior to 1895, and trafficked in and distributed liquors among its members prior to March 23, 1896, and therefore is excepted, under Section 31, Sub-division 2. The examination will take place Friday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sarbarcner was arraigned in the Yorkville Court as a sort of proxy for her husband, Fritz, who keeps a Raines law hotel at 1,422 Second Avenue. Policeman Crowe testified that the establishment did not have the required ten bedrooms furnished.

"Why did you not arrest the husband?" asked Magistrate Cornell.

"I wanted to, but Sarbarcher said I should take his wife. She offered to go in his place, so I arrested her."

"Well, he must be a fine husband," remarked Magistrate. The woman was held for trial.

Joseph J. O'Toole, a waiter at Patrick Cahill's hotel, 871 Eighth Avenue, was held for trial. Detectives who arrested him said they ordered liquor Sunday evening, and the waiter declaring they couldn't drink unless they would eat a sandwich apiece, brought them each a ham sandwich with their drinks.

"That can't constitute a meal," said the Magistrate to O'Toole. "You can't force something to eat down a guest's throat before serving him a drink."

Magistrate Mott, in Jefferson Market Court, did not give a final decision upon what he considered a meal, but he called a sandwich a "subterfuge" in the case of John Rechaw of 252 West Twenty-eighth Street, who was arrested for selling a glass of beer and a sandwich to two policemen. They could not get anything to drink without a sandwich, so they took a sandwich and the beer, and then arrested Rechaw. When the facts were laid before the Magistrate he said:

"In that instance the sandwich was only a subterfuge." He held Rechaw in $1,000 bail for trial.

Magistrate Mott refused to take a complaint against a man and wife arrested by Policeman Quinn of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station for giving him whisky in response to a story he had invented that a woman near by was very ill and might die unless she got the stimulant required. Louis Neuffer and his wife of 308 West Forty-first Street were the prisoners.

There was a renewed spurt at the Excise Department to-day, when a dozen or more applications for licenses were filed before noon. Among the clubs which have recently applied are the Press Wheelmen, the New Commercial Club, the Park View Chess Club, the Shakespeare Dramatic Society, the New York First Hungarian Rokoczi Dramatic Society, the Unity League, and the Flyaway Club.

Welles Talks of Coney Island.

Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn visited Coney Island Sunday, and, basing his opinion on the supposition that a "sandwich constitutes a meal," had this to say about his visit: "I think that there is a disposition on the part of liquor dealers to respect the law. Of course, there is no intention on the part of the police to harass these people. I made a complete tour of the island yesterday, and there was nothing that I could see that was out of the way."

RESCUED BY A POLICEMAN.

A Woman and Her Four Children Carried Down a Fire Escape from the Fifth Floor.

Policeman Thomas J. Fitzpatrick rescued a woman and her four children from death by fire in a five-story tenement house at 322 East Thirty-fourth Street at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene stove in the apartments of William Collard on the fourth floor. Collard suffered several burns while taking out his five-year-old son.

On the floor above lived Mrs. Mary Shannon and her four children, Elizabeth, aged five; Isabelle, aged three; Jennie, aged two, and William, aged three months.

When Policeman Fitzpatrick entered the rooms he found Mrs. Shannon running about in the smoke carrying her infant in her arms, and the three other children crying about her. First the policeman carried the infant and little Jennie down the fire-escape. Then he made three more trips up the escape, bringing Mrs. Shannon to the street last. The loss will not exceed $500.

THE CASE AGAINST BLAUVELT.

A Motion to Dismiss It on Technical Grounds Denied.

NYACK, N. Y., May 10.—The hearing in the case of William R. Thompson against ex-School Commissioner George A. Blauvelt for $50,000 for the alienation of his wife's affections began at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. After the case was opened by Lawyer Abram A. Demarest, for the plaintiff, Lawyer Truax, for the defendant, moved that the case be dismissed, on the ground that the suit had not been commenced until after Mrs. Thompson secured her divorce from her husband. Mr. Truax insisted that she was not the wife of Thompson then, and he was not entitled to her affections.

Judge Hirschberg denied the motion, and Thompson was put on the stand, and testified regarding alleged intimacies between his wife and Mr. Blauvelt. The case was not concluded when court adjourned, and the hearing was continued until to-morrow.

Sixteenth Congressional District.

A question in the Congressional contest between Benjamin L. Fairchild and William L. Ward of Westchester, in the Sixteenth District, was settled by Justice Keogh, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. William L. Ward, who was declared to have been elected, was contested by Fairchild, and the case is now pending in the House. Recently Fairchild applied for an order asking that the Police Commissioners of this city be directed to order an inspection of the boxes. Justice Keogh denied the application, but issued an order directing that the ballot boxes be held until the contest is decided by the House.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Third Rail System Successfully Tested on the New England Road.

ELECTRICITY USED FOR STEAM

The Ten Miles Between New Britain and Hartford Made in Thirteen and a Half Minutes—The Cars Ran Smoothly and the Trial Was a Success.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 10.—The third-rail system, which President Clark of the Consolidated Road asserts is to be an important factor in the development of railroad traffic, and which, it is predicted, will undoubtedly at an early day largely supersede steam power in railroad travel, had a satisfactory test to-day. Interest in the matter was by no means confined to this country, as the officials of the road have been in receipt of frequent inquiries from railroad men abroad relative to it. Runs were made over the tracks of the New England Road from New Britain to Hartford, which had been equipped with the third-rail system, and all that had been claimed by the friends of the system was fully demonstrated, and all doubts as to its practicability were removed.

The run of ten miles between New Britain and Hartford in the official run was made in 18½ minutes, and with less jar than is ordinarily experienced in the steam passenger trains. Stretches of the route were covered much faster than a mile a minute, and the motor car was geared to eighty-five miles.

The trip was a pleasant one, and those who feared they would be deafened by the rushing of the wind as they sped along in the open car were disappointed, and those who did not know the speed that was being made would have difficulty in realizing that the car was running at such a high rate. Col. N. H. Heft, chief of the electrical department, was on the front platform and turned the handles himself, and the car glided along as smoothly as if steam instead of electricity was the motive power.

Previous to the official trip, a few trips were made over the road during the morning, which showed everything to be in readiness, but the official test at noon was delayed somewhat by an unavoidable mishap to one of the boilers, which resulted in the rapid going down of steam, owing to the weakening of one of the bolt stays. Another boiler was utilized, and during the wait the officials gave many interesting facts in a general way regarding the operation of the plant and the third-rail system, and the two batteries of five boilers each, and the Greene-Corless 1,200-horse-power cross-compound condensing engine, which, in connection with a general electric company's electrical plant, were duly examined.

The engine room provides for five engines with an aggregate of 10,000 horse-power. The cars are about fifty feet long. Each car has a chime whistle and a big gong at each end. Five cars are now on hand, ready for running. Instead of an overhead trolley, the electric current passes to the propelling machinery of the car by two shoes, thirty-three feet apart, which are in contact with the third rail.

It was shortly after 1:30 P. M., when a party of about fifty, which included President Charles P. Clark, Vice Presidents Hall and Mellen, and other officers and Directors of the Consolidated and New England Roads, The Associated Press representative, and other invited guests, boarded a car at the Berlin powerhouse and started on the initial trial trip. The run of two and a half miles between Berlin and New Britain was made in less than six minutes. The start from New Britain to Hartford was made at 1:03, and at 2:03½ the train had stopped at the Hartford station and the members of the party were alighting. President Clark occupied the front seat during the trip, and gave the signal for the start, and at the conclusion he was most heartily congratulated upon the success of the trial.

RAILROAD MEN COURAGEOUS.

The Agreement of the Western Freight Association.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Executive officers of the Western roads are reconsidering the agreement of the Western Freight Association. When they adopted it they were in a condition of panic on account of the Supreme Court decision in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association.

A great change has taken place in sentiment since that time, however. The executive officers have again got their courage up, and are now prepared to do many things they would not then have thought of. The probable outcome of their present conference will be the adoption of a strong agreement, which may be more effective in the maintenance of rates than the one which was in effect when the decision of the Supreme Court was rendered.

Baltimore Roads Uniting.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—It is announced that the consolidation of the Baltimore Traction and the City and Suburban Street Railway Companies is practically settled; that the agreement has been signed, and that nothing remains to be done save to obtain the consent of the stockholders. A meeting for that purpose will be held on May 29.

A Rehearing Denied.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Supreme Court to-day denied the petition for a rehearing in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The Arkansas State Senate has killed a bill providing for a State Railroad Commission.

The Central Railroad of Georgia has transferred its freight and passenger agency from Chicago to St. Louis.

The ruling of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association in regard to passenger fares based on speed will not take effect with the Summer schedules. It will be deferred until Fall.

The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company has formed a combination with the "Big Four" and Chesapeake and Ohio to export freight by way of Newport News.

Following other improvements in its passenger and freight service, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has moved its passenger and freight offices from 235 Broadway to more commodious headquarters at 355 and 357 Broadway.

HIRED MEN TO COMMIT ARSON.

Merchant at Kipple, Penn., Sentenced to Six Months in Jail.

KIPPLE, Penn., May 10.—Robert B. Hutchinson, the leading merchant of this place, was sentenced in court to-day to pay a fine of $50 and to serve six months in jail for solicitation to commit arson.

Hutchinson hired two men to burn the store of Pheasant & Wagner, his rivals in business. Hutchinson's attorneys will appeal to the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Fillmore's Fatal Fall.

STURGIS, Mich., May 10.—Mrs. Cyrus Fillmore, widow of the brother of ex-President Fillmore, fell from the porch of her daughter's residence yesterday and died shortly after from concussion of the brain. She was the oldest resident of the town, being over ninety-five years of age, and very wealthy.

A Detroit Merchant's Suicide.

DETROIT, Mich., May 10.—Herman Freund, a well known merchant of Detroit, who established "The Fair" store on Monroe Avenue, committed suicide to-day by taking poison. He was despondent over business difficulties. He leaves a family of ten children.

The Florida Senatorship.

TALLAHASSE, Fla., May 10.—The ballot for United States Senator to-day was: Chipley, 33; Stockton, 33; Rady, 15; Hocker, 3; scattering, 2.

Is Your Brain Tired.

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. T. D. Crothers, Supt. Walnut Lodge Asylum, Hartford, Conn., says: "It is a remedy of great value in building up functional energy and brain force."

THE FREIGHT RATE FIGHT

Hearing on the Differential Question by the Inter-State Commerce Board.

DISCUSS NEW YORK'S CHARGES

Most of Yesterday's Proceedings Confined to Statements by the Counsel—F. B. Kelly the Only Witness Examined by the Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day, in the United States Circuit Court rooms here, resumed its hearing on the subject of differential freight rates. A preliminary hearing was given in New York in March last, and a postponement was then taken, with the agreement that the commission continue the hearing in this city to-day.

The case at issue is that of the Produce Exchange of New York against thirty-four railroad companies for maintaining, in alleged violation of the Inter-State Commerce act, a system of freight differentials in grain, flour, and provisions from the West to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, and Norfolk, which the New York Produce Exchange alleges has operated to the disadvantage of the commerce of New York. All of the railroads in the Joint Traffic Association are named in the petition of the New York Exchange, and in addition to these a number of railroads are also included which are not members of the Traffic Association.

The differentials complained of are 2 cents a hundred pounds in favor of Philadelphia, and 3 cents in favor of Baltimore, Norfolk, and Newport News. The petitioners also allege that shippers of grain to Boston are given the advantage of the same rate as charged to New York, and in addition the shippers are granted certain privileges in the way of terminal facilities at Boston for grain shipped for export. These privileges are stated to be granting to shippers of twenty days' free storage and twenty days' free insurance, which at times, is extended to ninety days' free storage and insurance. These privileges, it is claimed, give undue and unreasonable preference and advantage to the shippers, dealers, and consignees, doing business in the cities named, and against the business of New York. Furthermore, they claim that vessels are sent from New York to load at the ports named in consequence of the advantage to be gained in rates of cargoes from the West to those ports.

All the members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission were present at the hearing to-day, as follows: William R. Morrison, Chairman, of Illinois; Martin A. Knapp of New York, Judson C. Clements of Georgia, Charles A. Prouty of New Hampshire, and James H. Yeomans of Iowa. The Produce Exchange of New York was represented by Assistant Superintendent A. M. McKnight and Mr. John Valiant, with their counsel, J. D. Kernan. The railroad companies represented by counsel were the Pennsylvania, by John G. Johnson; the New York Central, by Frank B. Loomis; the Boston and Albany, by Sherman Hoar; the West Shore, by Ashbel Green; the Baltimore and Ohio, by ex-Judge Bond; the Chesapeake and Ohio, by Henry S. Drinker, and the Lehigh Valley, by Francis I. Gowen. The business interests of Baltimore were looked after by ex-Judge William A. Fisher of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Kernan, representing the New York Produce Exchange, presented voluminous statistical tables in reference to railroad freight traffic and the export trade in support of his argument that the existing differential rate discriminated against New York. One of these tables, which was compiled from annual reports of the Joint Traffic Association, showed that in 1896, as compared with 1895, the freight carried from the West to New York over all trunk lines increased 11 per cent., while that carried to Philadelphia increased 23 per cent., and to Baltimore the increase was 34 per cent. This table showed that on the Pennsylvania Railroad alone the increase in east-bound freight to New York was 9 per cent., to Philadelphia 24 per cent., and to Baltimore 55 per cent. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad showed increases as follows: To New York, 12 per cent.; to Philadelphia, 13 per cent., and to Baltimore, 115 per cent.

Silas W. Pettit, who represented the Philadelphia commercial bodies, followed Mr. Kernan, in an argument in which he contended that the present differential rates have been really in existence for over thirty years, and are simply the natural result of business principles and business competition. He said the railroad companies had experienced considerable difficulty in settling upon satisfactory rates, and there had been several quarrels among the companies over the subject and two or three long rate wars, but that settlements of the troubles always brought about what was naturally correct, an agreement on the present basis of differential rates on grain and other freight from the West to the seaboard cities.

Ex-Judge Fisher of Baltimore also took exception to the statistics presented by Mr. Kernon. He argued that the statistics did not show that the differential freight rates were at all responsible for the decreased business at New York or the increase of business at the other points. He said there were various causes which affected trade of all kinds at different times and in a varying manner. He said that no human mind could figure to an absolute certainty as to what results certain commercial changes brought about. He argued that a comparison of the figures of the year 1896 with those of 1895 did not in any degree cover the question, nor, he claimed, could the figures of any other two years fully show the effect of differential freight rates on the volume of business at the several seaboard cities.

He said the figures of other years would show that the traffic into Baltimore had decreased considerably in relative comparison to that of New York, and he also claimed that in certain commodities there had been a decided falling off in Baltimore in the year 1896. These decreases, he claimed, were from causes entirely foreign to that of differential rates. He, too, argued that the business of Norfolk, Newport News, Galveston, and other Southern points had grown enormously in the last fifteen years, and that this also would have its effect on the trade of New York. This increase in the export trade and the freight-carrying business at these Southern ports, he claimed, resulted from increased railroad facilities, and other commercial business reasons.

The only witness examined to-day was F. B. Kelly, Freight Commissioner of the Philadelphia Trades League, of whom were asked innumerable questions as to elevator and storage charges, the number of vessels carrying grain from this port, the names of local exporters, &c. Very little information of general importance was presented.

The commission adjourned until to-morrow morning. Messrs. Green and Loomis, who represented respectively the West Shore and New York Central Railroads, questioned Witness Kelly in an apparent endeavor to learn whether or not there was any difference in rates or in elevator charges, or other advantages offered to shippers respectively over the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Reading Railroad. The witness, however, knew of no inducements offered by either of the roads.

FIRE AT WURTSBOROUGH, N. Y.

President of the Village Struck by a Falling Chimney.

WURTSBOROUGH, N. Y., May 10.—Fire here this morning destroyed two dwelling houses and a store.

Jacob Holm, President of the village, was found unconscious near the ruins.

He had been struck by a falling chimney.

CAPITOL CLERKS LAID OFF.

Saving of $80,000 a Year Made in the Cost of the Building.

ALBANY, May 10.—Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge, who has charge of the completion of the Capitol and who supersedes the Capitol Commission, began to-day the work of retrenchment by discharging all of the persons who served as clerks under the commission. The Superintendent thus cuts off something like $80,000 a year paid for clerk hire and stenographers.

Found in the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 10.—The body of Marie Flood was found in the Ohio River to-day. She was identified by friends at the morgue. She was a prominent Sister of Charity, and escaped from Mount Adams Convent over a month ago, since which time search for her has been made everywhere. She was evidently demented.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES-35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF

CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

DENOUNCED FROM THE BENCH.

Vice Chancellor Pitney on the Metropolitan Building and Loan Association of Newark, N. J.

The suit against the Metropolitan Building and Loan Association of Newark was continued before Vice Chancellor Pitney, in Jersey City yesterday, on a motion by Col. E. L. Price that the court should appoint a competent person to make an examination of the company's books.

"This association," said Vice Chancellor Pitney, "is one of those concerns gotten up to make money out of poor persons, and my advice to the shareholders is to get out as soon as possible. What right have you," he continued, turning to Judge Hayes, counsel for the officers of the company, "to impose terms on these men? The books belong to the stockholders, and they have the right to see them."

"The stockholders are not in this suit," said Judge Hayes. "It is brought by four Directors who wanted to get something against the other five."

"Well, then," said the Vice Chancellor, "those four represent the stockholders, and as such represent a right to examine the books. If there is anything wrong with the association I want them to find it out as soon as possible. An honest man fears nothing. I will appoint Roderick Byington, one of the court's masters, to take charge of each and every one of the books and conduct the examination. He will do this, however, in such a way as not to interfere with the company's business."

The application of Judge Hayes for the appointment of a receiver went over until next Monday.

EXPERT CHEMIST'S SUICIDE.

William Moulin Took Poison After Careful Preparations.

William Moulin, an expert chemist, engineer, and inventor, with offices at 18 Liberty Street, was found dead in his room, at 164 West Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. He had committed suicide by taking poison.

He had carefully prepared for taking his own life. His clothes were neatly folded and put away, and on his person was a letter, addressed "To Whom It May Concern," asking that his body be sent to an undertaking establishment, in case any accident befell him. He also left sealed letters addressed to A. G. Hartman of 61 William Street and J. H. Spalding of 19 Park Place.

Moulin was about forty years of age. He was at one time connected with a journal devoted to the iron trade, published in Jersey City. A. G. Hartman, a civil engineer, at 61 William Street, said:

"Mr. Moulin was one of the best metallurgical engineers in this country, and was a splendid chemist. Business troubles were probably the cause of his suicide."

MRS. PRIDE'S STRANGE DEATH.

Suspended Clock Supposedly Responsible for the Woman's Asphyxiation.

Coroner Nason of Brooklyn was notified yesterday of the death of Mrs. Betty Pride, thirty years old, by gas asphyxiation, at the home of her employer, William H. Freystadt of 591 McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

It was her habit on retiring at night to hang an alarm clock on the gaslet in her room. She did this on Friday night, and it is thought that during the night she either hit the twine with her hand accidentally, and turned on the gas, or else the swinging of the clock had done the same thing. When she failed to appear at the usual time on Saturday morning, Mr. Freystadt knocked at her room door, and, not getting an answer, broke it open. He found Mrs. Pride lying in the bed unconscious, and the room filled with gas. Two doctors were in attendance on her until Sunday night, when she died. She was a widow, with three children, who are now living with her mother, at 1,023 Herkimer Street.

Frederick Wright Killed by Cars.

Frederick Wright, a member of International Bricklayers' Union, No. 5, of Cleveland, Ohio, was killed and mangled last night by a freight train at Leroy and West Streets. He had ridden up town from St. John's Park, and was about to alight when he slipped between two cars, and the wheels of the engine at once passed over his body, causing instant death. The engineer and conductor of the train were arrested to await the Coroner's investigation.

More Money for Greece.

During the week ended May 8 the Greek Ladies' Committee received $1,605.32 for the relief of sufferers in Greece. This swells the total subscriptions to $3,550.32, of which $3,000 has already been cabled. Mrs. P. Y. Fachiri, President, and Mrs. Theodore P. Ralli, Treasurer, can be seen daily from 2 to 3 P. M. at 8 East Fifty-fourth Street, where contributions may be sent.

BRADLEY & CURRIER CO., makers of mantels and all kinds of fireplace fittings, have removed their showrooms and are now located at 119 and 121 West Twenty-third St., New York.

NEEDS OF LOCAL PRISONS

State Commission Suggests a Hospital and Place for Inebriates in the Tombs.

MORE ROOM ON THE ISLAND

**The Westchester County Jail Inadequate, and the Richmond County Damp—Kings County Penitentiary Supplied with

AT WANAMAKER'S

The time is coming when rare Navajo Rugs will be highly prized. Some connoisseurs understand their value now. For mountain or forest camps, for seaside cottages, for country houses they have native beauty. The charm of them grows with acquaintance.

Capt. Riggs and his collection of things are here. More visitors to his third floor camp daily. He's restless. Some day soon he'll move on. Then, perhaps, you'll be sorry if you have failed to get a Rug or two.

The Store attractions continue:
Antique Textiles, second floor.
The Conquerors and other important pictures, second floor.
Furnished Apartment, fourth floor.
Oriental Room, third floor.
Golden Salon—For Millinery, second floor.

BICYCLES There is confusion in the Bicycle business. Job lots of irregular makes that are uncertain, experimental, are abundant. They make a Bicycle lottery—among the purchasers one draws a prize, another goes lame.

You need character just as much in your bicycle as in your piano.

Continentals and Continents offer you:

The highest bicycle character at par.

Their prices do not charge you for shams.

A broad guarantee goes with every Machine. Years of trial have made their reputation.

They are standard high-grade.

Remarkably strong. Easy to run.

CONTINENTAL, $50.
CONTINENT, $37.50

BICYCLE SUNDRIES Think of any one of the "hundred and one" things a cyclist needs to complete an outfit—it's here. Our stock of Sundries is complete. Lowest prices. Witness:

Continental Hygienic Saddles, $1.50.
Continent Hygienic Saddles, $1.50.
Standard Cyclometers, 1897 model, 1,000 miles, 50c; 10,000 miles, 60c.
American Trip Cyclometers, 95c.
Veeder Trip Cyclometers, 95c.
Belmont Lamps, 85c.
Colonial Lamps, $1.25.
20th Century Lamps, $1.65.
Banner Lamps, $2.
Continent Lamps, $2.25.
Searchlight Lamps, $2.85.
Leader Lamps, $3.
Continental Foot Pumps, 50c.
Mercury Bicycle Clocks, $1.50.
Silk Lacing Cord, per roll of 24 yds., 35c.
Continental Repair Outfits—Single and double tube tires—new liquid plug; no tools needed to repair a puncture, 15c.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

PRINCETON MAY ROW AGAIN

Movement by Alumni to Have the University Again Seen in College Races.

BOATS FOR UNDERGRADUATES

Several Rowing Shells Bought by the Alumni to be Given to Students—A Hope that the Interest in Aquatic Sports May Be Revived.

A movement was started in Princeton about a month ago by resident graduates to revive rowing at the university. They succeeded in interesting several wealthy Princeton alumni in this city, with the result that these gentlemen have bought several rowing shells, and will present them to the undergraduates.

A Princeton alumnus who is thoroughly informed in the premises said last evening to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES: "It is true that a beginning has been made in a very modest way to attempt the revival of rowing at Princeton. Some shells have been purchased at Yonkers, a gift to the undergraduates from several of the alumni of the university in this city, and as soon as they are delivered rowing will be begun. Of course, there is no idea of racing this year or until such time as rowing interests shall have been sufficiently cultivated to insure a proper representation of the university.

"It is the expectation that crews will be formed, and that they will row on the canal this Spring and Fall. What course will be pursued after that will depend upon the spirit manifested by the undergraduates and the development of boating material. But it is the earnest hope of the men back of this movement again to see Princeton a competitor in the intercollegiate races. No meeting of undergraduates has yet been held to discuss the projected revival of rowing.

"Princeton, it will be remembered, was a competitor about twenty years ago for honors in college aquatic events. Her crew won the great freshman race at Saratoga in 1874, and her 'Varsity crew led in the betting that year. Princeton men still believe this crew would have won the honors that went to Cornell but for the fainting of the well-remembered 'Bake' Parmelee. After this defeat Princeton withdrew from the intercollegiate contests, and confined her rowing to interclass bumping contests on the canal. In the Autumn of 1876 there was a class race on the Delaware, opposite Burlington, that attracted a good deal of attention. Interest in rowing after that gradually died out, because the oarsmen were so badly handicapped by lack of a proper course on which to practice.

"The university still owns a handsome boathouse on the canal, about a mile from Princeton. If the proper spirit is developed among the undergraduates, it is the plan—a perfectly feasible one—to dam Stony Brook at a point near the university grounds, where the conformation is such that a body of water three miles long and sufficiently deep for rowing purposes can be had."

No doubt is felt among the alumni that the other colleges would gladly welcome the Tigers to their contests on the water.

ATLANTIC CLUB'S CRUISE.

The Rendezvous at Larchmont July 5, Followed by a Series of Races and Entertainments.

At a conference between Commodore George J. Gould, Fleet Captain T. L. Watson, and the Regatta Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club yesterday the programme for the cruise was decided on. The yachts will rendezvous at Larchmont on Monday, July 5, and those who want to do so will race in the regatta on that day. The yachtsmen will witness the regatta of the American Yacht Club the next day, and attend the ball to be held at the Milton Point Clubhouse in the evening. On Wednesday, the 7th, the fleet will go to Riverside, witness the regatta there, and take part in the evening festivities.

The squadron will start for the East on Thursday, July 8. The first run will be to Black Rock, the home of Fleet Captain Watson, and in order to make the race interesting the yachts will cross the Sound, turning the buoy off Eaton's Neck. The second day's run will be to Morris Cove, and on Saturday the fleet will race to New London. On Sunday there will be an informal run from New London to Shelter Island, and on Monday, July 13, a race will be sailed off that port.

LARCHMONT RACING SCHEDULE.

Yachting Events to be Decided on the Sound This Year.

John F. Lovejoy, H. C. Wintringham, and Howard W. Coates, the Regatta Committee of the Larchmont Yacht Club, have issued the following schedule of events for the year:

Saturday, June 19.—Spring regatta, open to all classes.

Monday, July 5.—Eighteenth annual regatta, open to all classes. Steamer Albertina for members and guests.

Saturday, July 17.—Open regatta for all classes. Special race for schooners in cruising trim in one class. First race of series for Class N, 30 feet, racing length. First race of series for Class Q, 20 feet, racing length.

Monday, July 19.—Special race for schooners in racing trim in one class. Special race for schooners in cruising trim in one class. Second race of series for Class N, 30 feet, racing length. Second race of series for Class Q, 20 feet, racing length.

Tuesday, July 20.—Four-oared gig race for Hen and Chicken Colors, presented by ex-Commodore Gillig. Two-oared gig race for Dauntless Colors, presented by H. B. Seeley. Dingy race for Execution Colors, presented by H. B. Seeley. Race for naphtha launches exceeding 21 feet. Race for naphtha launches 21 feet and under. Tub races and water sports.

Wednesday, July 21.—Open regatta for all classes. Special race for yawls over 51 feet, racing length, (in cruising trim, all in one class.) Third race of series for Class N, 30 feet, racing length. Special race for yawls, 51 feet and under, racing length, all in one class. Third race of series for Class Q, 20 feet, racing length.

Thursday, July 22.—Race for Class K yachts with cabin trunks, 51 feet, racing length. Fourth race of series for Class N, 30 feet, racing length. Fourth race of series for Class Q, 20 feet, racing length. Race for cabin cats all in one class.

Friday, July 23.—Schooner race, all in one class. Race for Class K yachts, with flush decks, 51 feet, racing length. Race for Class L, 43 feet, racing length. Fifth race of series for Class N, 30 feet, racing length. Fifth race of series for Class Q, 20 feet, racing length.

Saturday, July 24.—Open regatta for all classes. Sixth race of series for Class N, 30 feet, racing length. Sixth race of series for Class Q, 20 feet, racing length.

Saturday, Sept. 4.—Special race for Class K, 51 feet, racing length. Special race for Class N, 30 feet, racing length. Special race for Class S, 20 feet, racing length. Special race for Class T, 25 feet, racing length.

Monday, Sept. 6, (Labor Day.)—Fall regatta, open to all classes.

Saturday, Sept. 11.—Race for Larchmont Cup for schooners. Special race for Class K, 51 feet, racing length. Special race for Class Q, 20 feet, racing length.

In all classes where two or more yachts start in a race with full intention of completing the course, a prize will be awarded. When three or more yachts start with like intention, a second prize will be awarded, and where five or more start with like intention, a third prize will be awarded.

Bits of Yachting News.

The Riverside Yacht Club will have a meeting at the Arena to-morrow night.

F. McKeag's new schooner Ellesmere will be launched from Solheim's yard at Gravesend Bay to-day.

Rear Commodore Whitlock's auxiliary Hildegarde had a trial trip on Sunday and gave general satisfaction.

Guy Standing, owner of the cutter Nirvana, has flown an English jack on his yacht recently. He is an Englishman and consequently cannot get an American register for his boat.

Samuel Swett of the Corinthian Fleet has purchased the sloop yacht Volante. Mr. Swett and Field Captain Sturges sailed the yacht round from Boston and arrived at New Rochelle yesterday.

Clark Miller, Vice Commodore of the Corinthian Fleet, will sail for England tomorrow for a bicycle trip. He will return in July and put the schooner Monhegan in commission as soon as he gets back. His brothers will use the launch Wolverine during his absence.

GOLF STOPPED BY STORM.

A Winning for Staten Island Over the St. Andrew's Club.

The severe thunder storm yesterday afternoon came very near putting a sudden stop to the golf team match on the St. Andrew's Club links, between the St. Andrew's and Staten Island Cricket Clubs. It did stop the game of two pairs, but the result would undoubtedly have been the same had every hole been played out. The Staten Islanders, as it was, won by ten holes to St. Andrew's three.

The players and scores are:

STATEN ISLAND.	Holes.	ST. ANDREW'S.	Holes.
J. R. Chadwick	4	F. W. Menzies	0
M. Graham, Jr.	1	A. L. Livermore	0
G. E. Armstrong	0	D. Chauncey ?	1
E. H. Moeran, Jr.	1	A. M. Robbins	0
O. Hockmeyer	1	R. H. Robertson	0
L. B. Stoddart	3	S. D. Bowers	0
W. Witherspoon	0	D. B. Henderson	2
Total	10	Total	3

The last two were unfinished on account of the thunder storm. Stoddart was 3 up and 1 to go, Henderson 2 up and 3 to go. Conceding all unplayed holes to St. Andrews—an improbable circumstance—the Cricket Club would still have been 3 up.

GUN CLUB DENIED A LICENSE.

The Cornwall Appeals to Excise Commissioner Lyman.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 10.—The Cornwall Gun Club members have raised a point for Excise Commissioner Lyman to decide. They made an application for a liquor license. This was refused by County Treasurer Mead, as the town of Cornwall decided this Spring to allow only druggists to sell on the liquor club basis.

Their demand is based on the Raines law provision which allows clubs organized previous to March 23, 1896, to sell liquors during certain hours, and also on the ground that no opportunity was given to people to vote on the proposition to license clubs.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Senator Hale Says the Aim of the Cuban Resolution Is to Prevent Spain from Making a Loan.

MIGHT LEAD TO HOSTILITIES

Senators Morgan, Gallinger, and Turpie Speak in Favor of Helping the Cuban Patriots—Inquiry into the Mississippi Floods Directed.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Morgan Cuban resolution was discussed at considerable length in the Senate to-day. The discussion was opened by Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) who spoke in opposition to the resolution. Mr. Hale said there always would be a genuine and heartfelt sympathy throughout this country for every struggle in behalf of human liberty. Such sympathy could not be the exclusive property of any Senator or body of Senators in this chamber, for it was universal. But not every revolt is in the direction of human liberty, and before invoking his sympathy the facts must be calmly reviewed to see if they warranted action.

Mr. Hale pointed out that the pending resolution came from no executive officer, no committee, no sub-committee. It had its root and birthplace, he said, in the mind of the Senator from Alabama, (Morgan.) He did not doubt the sincerity of that Senator, who was ready, no doubt, to follow the resolution to its logical results, even though its adoption should be followed by the withdrawal of the Spanish Minister from Washington, the termination of relations between the United States and Spain, and the possible sequel of hostilities. The Senator (Morgan) was no more alarmed by the spectacle of the drawn sword than he was a year ago.

Mr. Hale reviewed the policy of President Cleveland and Mr. Olney on Cuba. It was a conservative and peaceful policy, he said. The Senator then read from the message of President McKinley relative to our foreign relations. It established, Mr. Hale said, that the President was not for mixing in the affairs of foreign Governments; he was not for war, but for peace, although he would abate nothing in upholding the rights of an American citizen threatened abroad. The words of the President were a happy augury for conservative action on this and all other foreign questions.

Would Prevent a Spanish Loan.

The Senator said few real Americans were imprisoned in Cuba. The information of the State Department some time since disclosed that there were not more than twelve. And he had never heard of a genuine Yankee being among them. They were all Sanguillys or Delgados or Ruizes. Turning to his associates Mr. Hale said that no one ever heard of a Burrows or a Smith or a Frye as a victim of one of these alleged outrages. There was not a genuine Morgan among them. The Senator said that the real motive for the Morgan resolution was shown in the recent statement of Mr. Morgan that the passage of this resolution would prevent Spain from making a loan, and thus prevent her from putting down the insurrection.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) dissented from this statement, saying the question of a loan was but one ground on which the friends of Cuba had favored the recognition of Cuban belligerency. There were, he said, other and higher grounds.

Mr. Morgan also dissented, saying the resolution was predicated on a number of grounds, and that a Spanish loan was referred to only to show that delay was dangerous.

Proceeding, Mr. Hale said the President should be left unhampered to pursue the investigation he had entered upon, and it would be unwise to embarrass him by a resolution requiring approval or a veto. The country does not ask such action. If there was a real sentiment throughout the country, hundreds of veterans would spring to arms. But, on the contrary, 6,000 had started to aid Greece in her struggle—more than had gone to Cuba. Mr. Hale closed with a motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Cuban resolution was laid aside temporarily to allow Mr. Vest to secure agreement to a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the causes of the recent floods on the Mississippi River and report to the Senate next December. The consideration of the Cuban resolution was resumed, and Mr. Turpie of Indiana spoke in support of it.

He said the sympathy of the people of this country was universal in behalf of the struggling Cubans, but it was time now to give this sympathy official expression. Practically, he said, the present war of independence was in its thirteenth year, the first period of the war having lasted ten years. When the terms of the temporary truce were violated then this second period of the same war for independence broke out. "It is the age of revolution," exclaimed the Senator, "and I hope that it may last long enough to drive the last remnant of monarchy from the American continent."

Senator Turpie Speaks for Cuba.

The Senator took up Mr. Hale's plea that the President should be left unhampered to pursue his inquiries. The President's special Commissioner was limited in his inquiry to the Ruiz case. We might as well send a special Commissioner to Athens to find out whether war exists between Turkey and Greece, as to seek further information as to Cuba.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Gear of Iowa interrupted to give notice that he would move to-morrow to take up the Senate bill for the settlement of claims growing out of bonds to aid in the construction of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific Railroads.

Referring to reports that another Spanish loan was being negotiated, Mr. Turpie said: "Spain is now on her last legs financially. Shall we fill up her Treasury? Are we charged with supporting and maintaining the Spanish credit? Is it our duty to support the armies and navies of Spain on land and sea in her vain efforts to subject the patriots of Cuba to the cruel oppression of the Spanish yoke? I think not. But the Senator from Maine says that if we pass the resolution the Spanish Minister will ask for his passports, break up diplomatic relations, and go home. I do not attach importance to that consequence."

Mr. White of California followed in opposition to the resolution. He argued that the question of recognizing belligerency was one properly to be exercised by the Executive branch. There was no excuse for the resolution, unless the State Department were derelict in its duty. The head of that department, Mr. Sherman, while in the Senate had expressed the most vigorous sentiments in behalf of the Cubans, so it was to be presumed proper inquiry by the Executive branch was proceeding.

Mr. Morgan interrupted to state that the resolution was not intended to embarrass or oppose the views of the President or Secretary of State, but merely to strengthen their hands. In this connection, he read the references to Cuba in the Republican National platform, and remarked that this was one of the planks on which the President had come into power.

Mr. White, proceeding, pointed out that the United States courts were punishing offenders against the neutrality laws who sought to aid Cuba in defiance of those laws, and could the United States, after punishing its citizens, deny to Spain the right to punish like offenses according to her own laws. Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.,) gave notice that he would speak on the resolution to-morrow. The resolution was then laid aside, and the Senate at 3:10 P. M. went into executive session, and shortly afterward adjourned.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL TAKEN UP.

Mr. Simpson Objects to Limiting Debate—Senate Amendments to Mr. Cleveland's Forest Order Discussed.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The House today took up the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill under a special order providing for a recess each day until disposed of.

No sooner had the Chaplain offered his invocation than Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) arose and objected to the reading of the journal on the ground that there was no quorum present, but the Speaker counted 185 members present, and the journal was read.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution providing for the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil bill in Committee of the Whole, general debate to be limited to two hours, with provision for a recess at 5 o'clock each day until the consideration of the amendments is completed. Mr. Simpson objected, whereupon Mr. Dalzell presented the resolution as a privileged report from the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Sayers, (Dem., Texas,) who was at the head of the minority of the last Appropriations Committee, expressed the opinion that the rule was fair and should be adopted. Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.) and Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.) protested against limiting the time for general debate to two hours.

On the question of the adoption of the order the Democrats divided, Mr. Bailey and his followers voting with the Republicans, and several of the Democrats, including Mr. McMillin and Mr. Bland, with the Populists against the order. The vote resulted 111 to 15. Mr. Simpson again interposed the point of no quorum. Again the Speaker counted a quorum and the order was adopted.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the Senate bill to prevent collisions of vessels in harbors, rivers, and inland waters of the United States. He called attention to the extreme importance of the enactment of this law before the rules to prevent collisions at sea went into effect July 1. Mr. Simpson objected, and, under the order adopted, the House went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the amendments to the Sundry Civil bill.

Mr. Cannon, in charge of the time for the majority, yielded fifteen minutes to Mr. Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands of the last house, who discussed the forest reservation amendment.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.,) used a pro forma amendment to refer rather sensationally to "the very important admission" made in an interview by the distinguished Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Dingley, to the effect that the real purpose of the Tariff bill was to create a surplus and impound the greenbacks.

"I made no such statement," interrupted Mr. Dingley.

When the amendment relating to the forest reservations was reached Mr. Hartman of Montana moved concurrence.

Mr. Lacey moved concurrence with amendments providing for the suspension of Mr. Cleveland's executive order until March 1, 1898, when the order, as it may be modified, shall go into effect, and substituting what is known as the McRae bill for the provision permitting the use by bona fide settlers of timber and stone on such reservations. Messrs. Shafroth, Bell, and Jones argued for the Senate amendment.

It was agreed to take a vote on the pending propositions at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

At 5 o'clock, under the special order, the House took a recess until noon to-morrow.

The Twelfth Census.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Committee on Census, to-day reported favorably the bill providing for taking the twelfth census and contemplating the establishment of a permanent Census Bureau. The original bill is modified so as provide that the Director of the Census shall receive $5,000 a year.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Munson, W. S. Stringham; South Dansville, C. C. Wood; Wellesburg, F. S. Dean.

New Jersey—Allentown, Charles Cafferty; Gladstone, J. W. Rodenbough; Highland, Alonzo Hand; Sewaren, T. F. Settlemayer.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Collector of Customs District of Michigan—GEORGE A. FARR.
Surveyor of Customs at Grand Rapids—JAMES A. COYE.

INTERCEDING FOR CHAPMAN.

Senators Sign a Petition Asking the President to Pardon the Sugar Trust Witness.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—A petition has been circulated among Senators asking for the pardon of E. R. Chapman, the recalcitrant witness in the Sugar Trust investigation. It has been signed by quite a number of Senators. Senators Lodge and Allen of the committee which made the investigation have not signed the petition.

It was stated at the White House to-day that so far no formal application has been received for the pardon of Chapman.

Friends of Mr. Chapman in this city admit they are trying to save him from going to jail, but Mr. Chapman says he is doing nothing in that line himself, and is ready to go to Washington whenever he shall be sent for.

No Right to Preach on Boston Common.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Supreme Court to-day sustained the decisions of the Massachusetts courts which punished an itinerant preacher, William F. Davis, for preaching on Boston Common on June 10, 1894, without a permit from the Mayor. Davis claimed that the ordinance giving the Mayor control over the Common and forbidding any public address there without his permission was in conflict with the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. Justice White, who delivered the opinion of the court, said that the fourteenth amendment did not destroy the power of the States to enact police regulations as to the subjects within their control, and that the ordinance properly granted administrative functions to the Mayor in the control of the Common.

GLOBE BANK SHAKY FOR YEARS.

Illinois State Auditor Knew of Spalding's Methods in 1892.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The fact that the State Auditor's office was fully aware of the iniquitous banking methods pursued by the Globe Savings Bank from 1893 until the failure was the feature of this morning's session of the Senatorial investigation at the Great Northern Hotel. Edward E. Gore, son of the former Auditor, was the only witness examined.

Gore was Chief Clerk of the loan department in the Auditor's office in July, 1893, and was at the head of the banking department in October, 1895. He told the committee the Auditor's office was cognizant of the shaky condition of the Globe Bank from 1892, when the panic sent so many financial institutions into a state of bankruptcy, or perilously near to it.

"All the reports made by the various examiners," said the witness, "showed Spalding was constantly making bad loans."

"How were the securities?" asked Chairman Berry.

"They were rotten," emphatically returned the witness.

"Was the money of the bank loaned in accordance with the banking laws?"

"No. Money was loaned in excess of the 10 per cent. clause."

"Why was the bank not closed?"

"We did not wish to take arbitrary measures."

Special Sale of Silver mounted Cut Glass.

The Special Sale of Silver Mounted Cut Glass by the Gorham Co. will be continued one week longer. Fruit Bowls and Dishes, Salad Bowls, Claret and Wine Pitchers, Flagons, Loving Cups, and Beer Tankards are offered at unprecedently low prices.

Gorham Mfg. Co.,
Silversmiths.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
28 MAIDEN LANE.

BERLINER PATENT UPHELD

United States Supreme Court Decides in Favor of the Bell Telephone Company.

JUSTICE HARLAN DISSENTS

Opinion Delivered by Justice Brewer, Who Holds that There Was No Evidence of Corruption or Undue Influence—A Monopoly Until 1908.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Bell Telephone Company has won the case brought against it by the United States to annul the last Berliner patent. This decision has the effect of continuing the control of the telephone by the Bell Company for seventeen years from the date of the last patent, which was granted in 1891.

The Government asked to have the patent of 1895 set aside on the ground that the delay of thirteen years in the Patent Office was fraudulent and, through the fault of the telephone company, and that the patent issued in 1880 covered the same ground on which the new patent was applied for in 1891. The court, in its opinion, delivered by Justice Brewer, held that there was no evidence of corruption or undue influence exercised over the Patent Office by the telephone company, and that there was no evidence that the delay in granting the patent had been brought about by the company. It held that whatever delay there had been was through the fault of the Patent Office, and by no fault of the company. Justice Harlan dissented from the opinion, Justices Gray and Brown, it was announced, took no part in the case, presumably because they were interested.

The court held that, in order to set aside a patent the Government must establish grounds of relief as clear and satisfactory as it would to set aside a land patent. All other allegations of the Government besides that of delay were overruled.

This decision by the Supreme Court sustains the lower courts. This case has attracted wide attention because of the extensive interests involved in its settlement, and the opinion of the court has been anxiously awaited. The suit, it was claimed, involved the practical control of the art of telephoning. It originated in a charge of collusion in the Patent Office and was brought to obtain the repeal and cancellation of letters patent of the United States 463,569, dated Nov. 17, 1891, granted to the American Bell Telephone Company, as assignee of Emile Berliner, the alleged inventor. The repeal and cancellation of the patent were sought upon the ground that the application for it, while filed in 1877, was not issued until 1891. This delay was charged to be unnecessary and improper on the part of the Patent Office and the Bell Telephone Company, which, as Berliner's assignee, controlled the application. It was asserted that the company had acquiesced in and promoted the delay and for their own interest, thus defrauding the public of its rights.

Question of Authority Raised.

It was claimed that the Berliner patent practically controls telephony, as it has to do with both the transmission and receipt of sound, and that the delay thus secured until 1891 operated to prolong the control for fifteen years beyond the time of the expiration of the Bell patent.

It was also asserted that the patent was granted by the Commissioner of Patents without authority of law and that it was for the same invention for which a patent had been granted in 1880 and that the principle was therefore not new.

The suit originated in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts, where it was decided in favor of the United States. Upon appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, this decision was reversed and the contentions of the Berliner claimants upheld. From this opinion the United States appealed to the Supreme Court.

Justice Brewer, in beginning his statement, said this was the first case in this court in which upon proofs an application has been presented to set aside a patent for an invention wrongfully issued. However, there was no doubt of the right of the United States to maintain such a suit. The question, therefore, to be decided was whether upon facts disclosed the relief ought to be awarded. He took up the difference between patents for invention and land patents, the principal difference, he said, being that invention patents do not cover something which belonged to the Government before it was invented. Hence, in this case, the patent conveyed to Berliner nothing that he did not before have. The patent only gave him exclusive rights for a time as an inducement to make it public. Consequently the Government has higher rights in a suit to set aside a patent for land that in a similar suit on a patent for an invention.

Berliner's Patent Necessary.

Taking up the question of delay in the Patent Office, Justice Brewer said the application was pending in the department for fourteen years, during thirteen of which the invention was the property of the Bell Telephone Company. Mr. Bell had invented the telephone, and as that patent had expired all the monopoly which attaches to it alone has ceased and the right to use it has become public property. But his apparatus was insufficient for public uses. Berliner's patent supplied the deficiency of existing patents, as he invented something by which, taken in connection with Edison's and Blake's inventions, Bell's undulating current could be made practically available for carrying on conversations at long distances. In other words the telephone used to-day is not only that of Bell, but of Edison, Blake, and Berliner as well. Therefore the right to use the Bell patent alone would be a barren one, extending the telephone patent to life of the Berliner patent.

He said that some delay was unavoidable in the Patent Office. An application for patent cannot be considered and determined on the instant. Hence there could be no complaint on the mere fact of delay, though there might be its excessiveness. But, in the opinion, it mattered not whether the delay be reasonable or unreasonable, if the applicant is not responsible for it. If the fault was that of the Patent Office the applicant is not held blameworthy, and his legal rights are not affected. He cannot be punished on account of the delay or negligence of the tribunal before which he is prosecuting his suit.

With reference to the arguments on the subject of the continuance of the telephone monopoly, Justice Brewer repeated that there was no question that Bell's patent had expired, but it must be remembered that Berliner's rights were independent from those of Bell. If there should be a new invention upon the expiration of the Berliner patent the rights of its author could not be abridged to relieve the public. The inventor of the latest addition is entitled to full protection, and if the telephone company buys that invention it is entitled to all the rights which the inventor had. The court, he says, dismissed entirely from the views urged by counsel that the applicant for a patent was a quasi trustee for the public, but held that an invention was the absolute property of its inventor. The Government in order to make its case must establish affirmatively that the delay in the Patent Office was caused by the conduct of the applicant. It cannot rest on mere inferences, but must prove the wrong in such a manner as to satisfy the judgment before it can destroy that which its own agents have created. This requirement the Government had failed to meet.

No Corruption to Secure Delay.

Continuing on this point, he said there was no testimony as to any corruption of the officers of the department by the defendants, or any attempt at such corruption. So far, indeed, as was shown, there never was an intimation made to a single official that he could profit by a moment's delay. All thought of wrong, therefore, may be put aside. Counsel for the Government had tried to show that the fact that the applicants were not active in their prosecution was an evidence of fraud in view of the vast value of the invention, but this argument did not counteract the fact that there was no request for delay, but, on the contrary, the applicants had made at least one urgent request for action. Something more than the mere assertion of counsel was necessary to meet this fact. He considered at some length the charge of existence of a tacit understanding between the officials of the Patent Office, the People's Telephone Company, and the Bell Company that the Patent Office proceedings in the Berliner application should await determination of the litigation between the two telephone companies, involving the validity of the Drawbaugh patent, owned by the People's Company, but even if this was so, it did not anywhere appear that Berliner was a party to such an understanding. The difficulty was that the assertion was not proved. Indeed, Justice Brewer asserted that a case is seldom presented in which there is such a total failure of proof of wrong.

He said further that the testimony showed that the examiners in the Patent Office had acted in good faith, whatever is to be said of the wisdom of the course pursued by them. They supposed they were acting in compliance with the rules of the office, and out of proper regard for conflicting interests. It was not strange, when there was so much litigation, controversy, and uncertainty, that there should be delay in settling a minor matter in the Patent Office until there should be a final decision of the primary right. It was easy to say that there should have been prompter action, but a wisdom born after the event is the cheapest of all wisdom.

Conclusions of the Court.

The conclusions of the court, very much condensed, on this branch of the case were:

First—That before the Government is entitled to a decree canceling a mechanical patent, on the ground that it has been fraudulently obtained, it must establish the fraud by convincing testimony.

Second—That an applicant for a patent cannot be held responsible for the dilatory acts of Patent Office officials, unless the delay is brought about through his corruption.

Third—The evidence in this case does not tend in the least degree to show any such corruption.

Fourth—If the circumstances do not show that the delay on the part of the officials was wholly justified, they do make it clear that it was not wholly unwarranted.

Of the contention that "a patent issued Nov. 2, 1880, upon a division of the original application, covers the same invention as that covered by the patent in suit, and exhausted the power of the Commissioner as to that invention," he said the patent of 1880 was for a receiver, while that of 1891 was for a transmitter. It was claimed that the two inventions were one, but the decision of the Patent Office was against this contention, and this judgment could not be reviewed in the present suit.

Remarking upon another feature of the case, the Justice said that, taking into consideration the influences under which the suit was started, there were indications that the purpose of striking down this patent was to give value to others, and that private competitors of the Bell Company are seeking to inspire a rival, not for the public good, but for the promotion of their personal interests.

He said that Congress had established the Patent Office, and had thereby created a tribunal to pass upon all questions of novelty and utility, and had given to that office exclusive jurisdiction in the first instance, with specifications of circumstances under which they might be reviewed.

It would seem that the Government should be as firmly bound by the decision of its own tribunal as individuals. There was nothing inconsistent, he said, between this view and that propounded in the case of the United States versus the Bell Telephone Company. There might, he concluded, have been an error on the part of the officials as to the existence of power or a mistake in the instrument itself, sufficient to justify a decree canceling the patent. Also, the deviation of the proceedings between the application and the patent may be such as to justify the interposition of the Court of Equity; but it was not intended that the courts of the United States, sitting as Courts of Equity, could entertain jurisdiction of a suit by the United States to set aside a patent for an invention, on the ground of error of judgment on the part of the patent officials. Hence this question was not now open for consideration.

Mr. Justice Harlan, who dissented, delivered no opinion.

DECISION EAGERLY AWAITED.

No Change in the Telephone Business Likely to Take Place.

President Cutler of the New York Telephone Company, with offices at 15 Dey Street, declined yesterday to make any statement regarding the decision of the Supreme Court other than to say that the decision, because of the extensive interests involved, had been anxiously awaited by the Bell Company.

The suit, it has been asserted, involved the practical control of telephoning, and the decision by the Supreme Court sustaining the Circuit Court of Appeals gives to the Bell Telephone Company the right to the exclusive use of the Berliner apparatus until 1908.

As early as 1880 it was alleged that the American Bell Telephone Company was holding back in the Patent Office an application of one Emil Berliner of Hanover, Germany, which had been filed April 14, 1877. The patent was finally granted the Bell Company, Nov. 17, 1891. In the meantime Emil Berliner had assigned his rights to that company.

The original Bell patent expired March 7, 1891, and the second Bell patent in January of the following year. The Blake patent on the transmitter, and the Hunning patents on the long distance transmitter, expired before either of the Bell patents, because they were limited in duration by the expiration of prior foreign patents. By decisions in the courts the Edison patents also expired for the same reason. There, with the Berliner patent, constituted the fundamental patents of the Bell Telephone Company, and hence the Berliner patent has recently been the only defense of the Bell Company against free competition, for the apparatus practically covers the ground of the first Bell patent, which was granted March 8, 1876.

The suit was begun by the Government in February, 1893, on the expiration of Bell's first patent, in the United States Circuit Court, District of Massachusetts, where Judge Carpenter, on Dec. 19, 1894, declared the Berliner patent void. The decree was reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals in January, 1895, on the ground of want of jurisdiction.

President Thomas T. Eckert of the Western Union Telegraph Company said yesterday that the decision concerning the Berliner patent would have no effect upon the telegraph company, and that the relations between the Western Union and the telephone companies were entirely harmonious.

TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Secretary Gage Recommends a Rate of Ninety Cents a Gallon on Them.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—In reply to a Senate resolution to the effect of the present rate of internal revenue tax on distilled spirits, the collection of revenue, &c., Secretary Gage to-day replied that according to the tables of previous years the highest revenue rate would be 70 cents per gallon. He recommends a rate of 90 cents, and if the reduction be made a return to the bonded period of three years.

Among other changes he recommends is that a special tax of not less than $500 or more than $1,000 per annum be imposed on the industry of distilling, to be determined by the capacity of the distillery; that only stills having a capacity of 20 gallons or more shall be entitled to registry, and permitted to operate.

The Secretary says that the present rate of tax has had the effect of greatly increasing illicit distilling.

ITALY OBJECTS TO RETALIATION.

The Government Thinks It Can Protect Her Rights.

ROME, May 10.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of Finance, Señor Luzzatti, replying to Count Della Rocca, said it would be a serious error to retaliate against the United States, since the Dingley bill permits a new convention. Italy, the Minister added, will open negotiations to protect her exports, which include nearly all agricultural products. American imports, chiefly petroleum, he explained, are taxed 400 per cent., and the cotton necessary for the manufactories of tobacco is bought by the Government. It would not be practical to increase the duties upon these imports. They must await the actions of other countries whose commerce with the United States is more important.

In spite of the tariff, Señor Luzzatti continued, Italy's commerce may increase, and they should await for the results of the experiment.

In conclusion, Señor Luzzatti assured the House that the Government would devote every attention to the question and would carefully protect the commerce of the Nation.

The Marquis di Rudini, the Premier, said the Government hoped to be able to negotiate further treaties beneficial to the export trade of Italy; and he was, therefore, not opposed to the denunciation of such existing treaties as were admittedly contrary to the interests of the country. But he said he could not agree with the view of the interpellator, the Count de la Rocca, as to maximum and minimum tariffs, adding that he was absolutely opposed to a policy of retaliation, which would surely be fatal to Italian commerce.

PROPOSED TARIFF COMMISSION.

Plan Embodied in a Bill of Representative Fowler of New Jersey.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Representative Fowler of New Jersey to-day introduced in the House a bill for the creation of a Tariff Commission to investigate Federal taxation, to recommend changes, and to adjust inequalities of existing law. The bill provides for a commission of seven members, at a salary of $7,000 each a year, with a term of office of twenty-one years. It is proposed that the commission shall make annual reports to the President and that it shall have power, with the written approval of the President, to suspend any tax on imports in whole or part.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The retirement from active service of Major Gen. Frank Wheaton on May 8 is announced, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882.

Lieut. Charles S. Bromwell, Corps of Engineers, is detailed to locate the boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park, and to report to the Superintendent of the park not later than July 1.

Capt. Charles H. Heyl, Twenty-third Infantry, and Capt. Herbert J. Slocum, Seventh Cavalry, will report not later than June 1, to the Adjutant General of the army for duty with the militia of the District of Columbia.

Leave of absence for one month, from about May 20, is granted Capt. Lea Febiger, Twenty-third Infantry, Department of Texas. Leave of absence for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, from May 25, is granted to Capt. Thomas Cruse, Assistant Quartermaster.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will proce

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Four Companies from the Seventh Regiment Test Their Skill Under Good Conditions.

VOLLEY FIRING EXCELLENT

Men from B, C, D, and K Make a Fine Showing at Two Hundred and Three Hundred Yards in the Long Island Range.

The Seventh Regiment of the National Guard was represented at Creedmoor yesterday by Companies B, C, D, and K. Until quite late in the afternoon the weather was perfect, and a mild breeze helped the boys so well that only a baker's dozen or so failed to qualify.

There was some dissatisfaction expressed by the men on account of the allotment of time. Heretofore they have had a week, and for this season only three days have been allowed, and they say that the time is too short for so large a regiment. On the other hand, the officers were very well pleased with the showing their men made, and especially in the volley firing.

Toward 5 o'clock a storm came up and the volley firing had to be done in the wet. This fact, however, did not interfere with the score and the keen competition of the four companies. Company B carried off the honors with a percentage of 54½, beating Company C by 5 per cent.

Two more companies of the Seventh Regiment and four companies of the Forty-seventh Regiment will practice on the grounds to-day. The complete score and summary for yesterday follows:

Field, Staff, and Line Officers.

PISTOL SHOOTING.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Kipp—45 Yards—4, 4, 4, 5, 4—21; 65 Yards—0, 0, 3, 2, 4—9; total, 30.
Capt. W. H. Palmer—2, 4, 4, 4, 4—18; 4, 3, 4, 4—17; total, 35.
Adjt. D. W. C. Falls—4, 3, 3, 4, 3—17; 3, 4, 3, 2, 4—16; total, 33.
First Lieut. G. M. Carnochan—5, 4, 4, 5, 5—23; 5, 4, 4, 4, 4—21; total, 44.
Regimental Adjt. George J. Weaver—4, 3, 4, 4, 4—19; 3, 4, 0, 2, 4—13; total, 32.
Quartermaster Lieut. J. T. Fisher—4, 0, 4, 5, 4—17; 4, 3, 3, 3, 0—13; total, 30.
Assistant Surgeon C. J. Colles—4, 3, 4, 4, 5—20; 4, 0, 2, 4, 0—10; total, 30.
First Lieut. H. M. Nesbitt, Company B—5, 3, 4, 3, 4—19; 4, 3, 4, 0, 0—11; total, 30.
Second Lieut. J. B. Schuyler, Company B—4, 4, 4, 4—20; 5, 5, 5, 5, 2, 3—20; total, 40.
First Lieut. J. W. McDougall, Company C—4, 2, 3, 3, 3—15; 4, 3, 3, 3, 3—16; total, 31.
Second Lieut. M. Crane, Jr., Company C—3, 5, 5, 3, 3—19; 3, 3, 3, 4, 4—18; total, 37.
Capt. W. C. Fisk, Company D—4, 5, 4, 4, 4—21; 3, 3, 3, 3, 3—15; total 36.
First Lieut. R. J. Mazet, Company D—3, 4, 4, 0, 4—15; 4, 0, 5, 4, 3—16; total, 31.
Second Lieut. George S. Towle, Company D—4, 5, 5, 4, 5—23; 4, 4, 4, 5, 4—21; total, 44.
Capt. R. McLean, Company K—4, 5, 4, 5, 3—21; 5, 3, 3, 0, 3—14; total, 35.
Lieut. A. E. White, Company K—5, 4, 5, 4, 4—22; 4, 2, 3, 0, 0—9; total, 31.

Rifle Shooting.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Ordnance Sergt. Kalloch—200 Yards—3, 2, 4, 4, 4—17; 300 Yards—0, 3, 3, 4—14; total, 31.
Quartermaster Sergeant—4, 4, 4, 3, 3—18; 4, 4, 3, 4, 4—19; total, 37.
Hospital Steward W. Weis—4, 3, 3, 3, 4—17; 3, 3, 4, 5, 0—15; total, 32.

Company B.

First Sergt. L. Sands—200 Yards—4, 4, 5, 4, 4—21; 300 Yards—4, 4, 2, 3, 3—16; total, 37.
Quartermaster Sergt. James Baird—3, 4, 5, 3, 3—18; 2, 4, 5, 4, 4—19; total, 37.
Sergt. H. V. D. Black—4, 5, 5, 3, 5—22; 4, 4, 5, 4, 5—22; total, 44.
Sergt. W. M. Halsted—4, 5, 4, 5, 5—23; 4, 3, 3, 3, 3—16; total, 39.
Sergt. C. M. Beach—3, 4, 5, 4, 5—21; 2, 4, 4, 4, 5—19; total, 40.
Sergt. J. M. Jones—4, 4, 4, 4, 4—20; 4, 3, 3, 2, 2—14; total, 34.
Corp. E. P. Sands—4, 4, 3, 4, 3—18; 3, 2, 4, 2, 2—13; total, 31.
Corp. A. Geery—4, 4, 2, 4, 3—17; 3, 2, 3, 4, 4—16; total, 33.
Corp. W. J. Yates—2, 2, 4, 3, 4—15; 3, 4, 3, 4, 2—16; total, 31.
Corp. J. R. Stewart—4, 3, 3, 4, 4—18; 3, 4, 3, 3, 3—16; total, 34.
Corp. P. R. Towne—4, 0, 5, 3, 3—17; 2, 2, 3, 4, 4—15; total, 32.
Corp. J. R. Foley—2, 4, 4, 4, 5—19; 2, 3, 2, 4, 3—14; total, 33.
Corp. G. H. Clark—3, 3, 4, 5, 3—18; 4, 3, 4, 4, 3—18; total, 36.
Lance Corporal G. H. Frazer—4, 4, 4, 4, 4—20; 3, 3, 4, 3, 4—17; total, 37.
Lance Corporal W. P. Martin—3, 3, 4, 3, 3—16; 4, 2, 4, 3, 4—17; total, 33.
Lance Corporal G. H. Gilman—4, 4, 2, 4, 4—18; 4, 5, 2, 3, 2—16; total, 34.
C. H. Alleyn—3, 4, 3, 5, 4—19; 3, 3, 5, 3, 3—17; total, 36.
C. H. Acker—5, 5, 4, 0, 5—19; 3, 4, 4, 5, 3—19; total, 38.
L. H. Austen—3, 2, 4, 3, 4—16; 4, 3, 3, 2, 3—15; total, 31.
H. U. R. Anderson—4, 4, 4, 4, 4—20; 4, 4, 2, 3, 4—17; total, 37.
J. P. Atkinson—4, 4, 3, 4, 3—18; 4, 0, 3, 4, 2—13; total, 31.
C. H. Bradbury—4, 5, 4, 4, 4—21; 0, 3, 2, 3, 3—11; total, 32.
H. W. Bible—4, 4, 3, 4, 2—17; 3, 2, 3, 4, 2—14; total, 31.
W. W. Bainbridge—0, 4, 4, 4, 3—15; 3, 4, 2, 3, 3—15; total, 30.
F. I. Brown—4, 4, 3, 5, 4—20; 3, 3, 4, 4, 3—17; total, 37.
R. C. Corner—3, 3, 4, 4, 5—19; 3, 3, 4, 4, 3—17; total, 36.
E. V. Clark—3, 5, 5, 3, 3—19; 3, 3, 2, 3, 0—11; total, 30.
C. A. Cone—4, 4, 4, 3, 3—18; 4, 2, 4, 3, 3—16; total, 34.
H. W. Clearman—4, 4, 4, 4, 3—19; 3, 4, 4, 5, 4—20; total, 39.
E. B. Clark—5, 4, 3, 3, 3—18; 0, 3, 3, 3, 3—12; total, 30.
F. A. Cone—3, 5, 4, 3, 2—17; 4, 3, 2, 3, 4—16; total, 33.
C. W. Cutting—4, 4, 4, 2, 3—17; 2, 2, 3, 3, 3—13; total, 30.
F. W. Cobb—3, 2, 3, 4, 5—17; 4, 5, 4, 5, 5—23; total, 40.
C. A. Dieterich—4, 3, 5, 3, 3—18; 2, 3, 4, 4, 5—18; total, 36.
N. A. Donnelly—4, 3, 4, 3, 3—17; 5, 4, 3, 4, 4—20; total, 37.
A. V. Fry—3, 4, 4, 4, 5—20; 2, 4, 2, 4, 3—15; total, 35.
J. J. Finlay—3, 4, 5, 4, 5—21; 4, 3, 4, 2, 2—15; total, 36.
E. McK. Fromont—3, 4, 4, 3, 3—17; 5, 4, 4, 5, 4—22; total, 39.
J. S. Gross—3, 4, 4, 4, 3—18; 4, 4, 2, 0, 2—12; total, 30.
J. E. Hasler—4, 2, 4, 4, 5—19; 2, 3, 3, 4, 3—15; total, 34.
A. W. Hankinson—4, 4, 4, 3, 4—19; 3, 3, 5, 5, 0—16; total, 35.
F. C. Halbert—4, 4, 3, 4, 5—20; 2, 0, 4, 2, 3—11; total, 31.
C. W. Judson—4, 4, 4, 0, 4—16; 2, 2, 2, 4, 4—14; total, 30.
W. C. B. Kemp—4, 4, 0, 5, 5—18; 4, 3, 4, 2, 3—16; total, 34.
R. S. Kennellie—4, 3, 4, 4, 3—18; 2, 5, 4, 2, 3—16; total, 34.
H. B. Kyle—3, 3, 5, 4, 4—19; 4, 2, 0, 4, 2—12; total, 31.
C. M. Kervan—3, 5, 4, 3, 4—19; 2, 2, 3, 4, 2—13; total, 32.
C. J. Knothe—4, 4, 5, 4, 3—20; 4, 4, 4, 3, 0—15; total, 35.
C. W. Luyster, Jr.—2, 3, 3, 4, 3—15; 4, 4, 4, 4, 3—19; total, 34.
L. L. Lefferts—3, 4, 4, 4, 4—19; 3, 4, 4, 4, 4—19; total, 38.
R. T. Lyons—4, 4, 4, 5, 5—22; 4, 3, 3, 3, 4—17; total, 39.
J. W. Lawrence—4, 4, 2, 4, 3—17; 4, 3, 4, 4, 3—18; total, 35.
C. H. McDougall—4, 4, 3, 3, 4—18; 4, 5, 3, 3, 3—18; total, 36.
P. B. McGay—2, 5, 4, 5, 4—20; 4, 2, 5, 4, 4—19; total, 39.
P. Miller, Jr.—3, 5, 3, 3, 4—18; 3, 4, 5, 0, 2—14; total, 32.
W. B. Mable—5, 3, 4, 5, 4—21; 2, 3, 3, 3, 4—15; total, 36.
W. R. Murray—2, 4, 5, 5, 4—20; 3, 3, 3, 2, 3—14; total, 34.
J. K. McClintock, Jr.—4, 3, 4, 3, 4—18; 2, 3, 0, 4, 4—13; total, 31.
C. M. Meeks—3, 4, 4, 3, 4—18; 3, 0, 4, 4, 4—15; total, 33.
G. G. Milne—3, 3, 3, 3, 4—16; 3, 3, 4, 4, 5—19; total, 35.
G. G. Meacham, Jr.—4, 4, 4, 3, 4—19; 5, 3, 5, 4, 4—21; total, 40.
W. T. Mason—3, 4, 4, 4, 4—19; 3, 3, 0, 3, 3—12; total, 31.
C. A. Miller—4, 4, 4, 5, 4—21; 2, 0, 0, 2, 5—9; total, 30.
L. H. Nelson—2, 4, 2, 4, 3—15; 3, 3, 4, 3, 4—17; total, 32.
N. M. Pattison—3, 4, 4, 4, 4—19; 0, 3, 4, 4, 4—15; total, 34.
C. H. Plump—4, 4, 4, 4, 4—20; 4, 3, 3, 3, 3—16; total, 36.
A. D. Prince—4, 4, 4, 4, 3—19; 0, 5, 4, 3, 5—17; total, 36.
E. Pinner—3, 3, 3, 4, 4—17; 4, 4, 3, 5, 2—18; total, 35.
J. N. Ryan—4, 3, 4, 3, 4—18; 4, 0, 3, 4, 4—15; total, 33.
J. E. Roeser—4, 5, 4, 3, 4—20; 4, 4, 2, 4, 4—18; total, 38.
W. R. Robinson—3, 2, 4, 4, 4—17; 2, 4, 4, 3, 2—15; total, 32.
H. Spencer—3, 3, 3, 4, 3—16; 4, 4, 2, 0, 4—14; total, 30.
H. M. Shrady—4, 3, 3, 2, 4—16; 4, 4, 3, 2, 5—18; total, 34.
E. Smith—4, 3, 3, 3, 4—17; 4, 3, 2, 4, 4—17; total, 34.
H. G. Silleck, Jr.—5, 4, 0, 3, 3—15; 4, 5, 3, 4, 5—21; total, 36.
F. Smith—2, 3, 3, 4, 4—16; 3, 4, 4, 0, 3—14; total, 30.
E. B. Seaman, Jr.—2, 4, 3, 3, 4—16; 4, 0, 4, 3, 3—14; total, 30.
C. H. Stonebeck—4, 3, 5, 4, 3—19; 3, 3, 5, 4, 2—17; total, 36.
C. E. Snedecor—3, 3, 4, 5, 0—15; 2, 3, 5, 3, 4—17; total, 32.
J. D. Thees, Jr.—4, 5, 4, 4, 4—21; 4, 4, 4, 4, 4—20; total, 41.
F. D. Tansley—3, 3, 3, 4, 5—18; 2, 4, 3, 3, 3—15; total, 33.
E. Wanty—3, 5, 4, 4, 3—19; 3, 4, 4, 4, 4—19; total, 38.
S. Wood—3, 4, 4, 4, 3—18; 3, 3, 3, 2, 2—13; total, 31.
L. P. Weber—5, 4, 3, 5, 4—21; 4, 4, 3, 3, 4—18; total, 39.
C. W. Wood—3, 4, 4, 4, 3—18; 2, 3, 0, 4, 4—13; total, 31.
F. A. Ware—4, 4, 3, 3, 4—18; 2, 5, 5, 4, 3—17; total, 35.
H. B. Welsh—3, 3, 4, 4, 3—17; 2, 3, 0, 4, 4—13; total, 30.
E. A. Ware—4, 3, 4, 3, 3—17; 3, 3, 0, 4, 4—14; total, 31.
C. F. Wilday—5, 3, 5, 3, 3—19; 4, 4, 4, 0, 0—12; total, 31.
H. S. Young—4, 5, 3, 3, 4—19; 4, 3, 2, 4, 4—17; total, 36.

Company C.

First Sergt. W. H. Brainard—200 yards—4, 3, 3, 4, 4—18; 300 yards—3, 3, 4, 5, 0—15; total—33.
Quartermaster Sergt. W. F. Smith—3, 3, 4, 4, 4—18; 0, 3, 3, 4, 3—13; total—31.
Sergt. T. Guerra—3, 2, 4, 4, 4—17; 3, 0, 5, 4, 4—16; total—33.
Sergt. W. F. Smith—3, 5, 3, 4, 5—20; 0, 4, 3, 5, 3—15; total—35.
Sergt. N. Engle, Jr.—3, 3, 5, 5, 4—20; 3, 4, 3, 3, 3—16; total—36.
Corp. W. H. Journeay—2, 5, 4, 3, 3—17; 2, 3, 4, 4, 4—17; total—34.
Corp. R. G. Sherman—4, 5, 0, 4, 2—16; 4, 3, 4, 4, 4—19; total—35.
Corp. T. D. Scoble—3, 2, 5, 4, 3—17; 4, 3, 3, 3, 4—17; total—34.
Corp. I. P. Sherman—4, 4, 2, 3, 3—16; 3, 4, 2, 4, 3—16; total—32.
Corp. O. W. Uhl—2, 3, 3, 4, 3—15; 4, 4, 3, 3, 3—17; total—32.
Corp. S. S. Van Kirk—4, 3, 4, 4, 4—19; 3, 4, 3, 4, 2—16; total—35.
Corp. F. X. O'Connor—4, 2, 3, 4, 4—17; 4, 3, 3, 3, 4—17; total—34.
Corp. H. B. Lyons—5, 2, 4, 3, 2—16; 4, 4, 3, 0, 3—14; total—30.
J. A. Atkinson—3, 4, 4, 4, 3—18; 3, 4, 4, 3, 0—14; total—30.
C. J. Austin—4, 5, 5, 3, 5—22; 3, 4, 4, 4, 3—18; total—40.
A. Balthasar—4, 4, 5, 4, 3—20; 5, 4, 3, 3, 5—20; total—40.
W. N. Bavier—4, 3, 3, 4, 4—18; 3, 4, 4, 4, 3—18; total—36.
M. M. J. Baxter—4, 4, 3, 4, 4—19; 3, 3, 4, 4, 5—19; total—38.
E. W. Bennett—4, 3, 4, 3, 4—18; 3, 0, 4, 4, 4—15; total—33.
C. F. Berry—4, 4, 4, 4, 2—18; 3, 2, 3, 3, 3—14; total—32.
B. A. Boughan—4, 2, 5, 4, 3—18; 3, 4, 3, 3, 3—16; total—34.
J. J. Brogan, Jr.—4, 4, 4, 4, 2—18; 2, 2, 3, 3, 2—12; total—30.
W. H. Brainard—4, 3, 3, 4, 4—18; 3, 3, 4, 5, 0—15; total—33.
H. A. Bristol—3, 4, 2, 4, 2—15; 3, 3, 3, 4, 4—17; total, 32.
G. E. Cayton—4, 3, 5, 3, 4—19; 3, 0, 4, 4, 0—11; total, 30.
C. B. Come—3, 3, 4, 3, 3—16; 2, 4, 2, 5, 3—16; total, 32.
G. H. Corra—5, 3, 4, 3, 0—15; 2, 3, 4, 4, 3—16; total, 31.
A. S. Chatfield—3, 4, 4, 4, 4—19; 3, 3, 3, 0, 2—11; total, 30.
J. W. De Veau—4, 0, 5, 3, 3—15; 3, 3, 4, 4, 4—18; total, 33.
P. A. Dollard—3, 3, 4, 2, 4—16; 4, 3, 0, 4, 4—15; total, 31.
G. L. Dote—3, 4, 4, 4, 4—19; 2, 0, 4, 4, 4—14; total, 33.
L. P. Eggers—2, 4, 2, 5, 3—16; 4, 2, 4, 3, 3—16; total, 32.
J. J. Finnell—4, 4, 3, 4, 3—18; 3, 4, 4, 4, 3—18; total, 36.
W. H. Foster—3, 2, 4, 3, 4—16; 3, 2, 4, 3, 4—16; total, 32.
C. F. French—4, 3, 3, 3, 3—16; 4, 4, 0, 3, 4—15; total, 31.
E. J. Gillig—4, 3, 3, 3, 4—17; 4, 4, 4, 5, 0—17; total, 34.
G. N. Grass—4, 4, 2, 3, 3—16; 0, 4, 4, 4, 3—15; total, 31.
W. B. Greely—4, 4, 3, 4, 2—17; 3, 3, 4, 3, 0—13; total, 30.
M. L. Hadley—5, 2, 4, 4, 2—17; 3, 4, 5, 4, 4—20; total, 37.
W. B. Hott—3, 3, 3, 4, 3—16; 2, 3, 4, 2, 4—15; total, 31.
J. W. Halstead—4, 3, 3, 4, 4—18; 3, 4, 5, 5, 4—21; total, 39.
C. G. Hanft—4, 2, 4, 4, 3—17; 3, 3, 3, 3, 4—16; total, 33.
W. H. Hanley—4, 3, 4, 3, 3—17; 2, 4, 3, 2, 3—14; total, 31.
H. Hazelton—3, 3, 4, 3, 3—16; 4, 3, 3, 3, 3—16; total, 32.
E. A. Herb—3, 3, 4, 3, 2—15; 4, 4, 4, 3, 3—18; total, 33.
H. Hesse—3, 4, 4, 4, 3—18; 3, 3, 4, 0, 4—14; total, 32.
A. L. Heyer, Jr.—3, 4, 0, 4, 4—15; 5, 3, 4, 4, 4—20; total, 35.
F. W. Karsch—4, 3, 4, 3, 2—16; 3, 4, 4, 3, 3—17; total, 33.
F. H. Kennedy—4, 4, 3, 2, 4—17; 4, 2, 3, 3, 3—15; total, 32.
E. H. Klotz—4, 4, 3, 3, 2—16; 3, 2, 3, 3, 3—14; total, 30.
G. F. Lawrence—5, 2, 3, 4, 3—17; 4, 4, 2, 4, 2—16; total, 33.
J. H. Little—5, 3, 3, 3, 3—17; 3, 3, 3, 4, 3—16; total, 33.
W. H. Lyon—4, 3, 4, 4, 3—18; 4, 3, 2, 2, 4—15; total, 33.
F. McCoy—4, 3, 3, 3, 3—16; 3, 0, 3, 5, 4—15; total, 31.
H. MacCrum—3, 4, 4, 3, 3—17; 3, 4, 4, 4, 2—17; total, 34.
H. L. Marschall—4, 2, 3, 2, 4—15; 2, 3, 4, 3, 4—16; total, 31.
C. M. Maurice—4, 2, 2, 5, 4—17; 5, 0, 4, 3, 3—15; total, 32.
H. C. Meany—3, 3, 4, 4, 4—18; 0, 3, 3, 3, 3—12; total, 30.
L. J. Meurer—4, 5, 2, 4, 3—18; 4, 3, 0, 4, 3—14; total, 32.
D. C. Meyer—4, 2, 4, 3, 4—17; 5, 3, 3, 3, 3—17; total, 34.
R. H. Moneypenny—3, 3, 3, 3, 3—15; 4, 4, 4, 2, 3—17; total, 32.
W. A. Morschauer—5, 5, 4, 4, 4—22; 4, 0, 3, 2, 3—12; total, 34.
E. T. Munson—3, 4, 3, 5, 4—19; 3, 0, 2, 4, 3—12; total, 31.
H. Neidlinger—3, 4, 3, 4, 3—17; 5, 5, 2, 0, 3—15; total, 32.
R. G. Neidlinger—3, 2, 3, 4, 3—15; 4, 3, 4, 2, 3—16; total, 31.
J. T. Norton—4, 4, 4, 4, 3—19; 3, 3, 3, 4, 4—17; total, 36.
E. Osterholt—4, 4, 4, 4, 2—18; 3, 4, 3, 4, 0—14; total, 32.
W. H. Rader—4, 4, 2, 4, 3—17; 2, 2, 3, 4, 4—15; total, 32.
L. C. Raecke—3, 3, 3, 3, 4—16; 3, 3, 4, 3, 3—16; total, 32.
A. B. Risley—4, 4, 3, 4, 4—19; 3, 3, 3, 3, 3—15; total, 34.
E. C. Robinson—4, 5, 4, 2, 4—19; 5, 4, 4, 4, 4—21; total, 40.
F. V. Rundle—4, 3, 3, 3, 4—17; 3, 3, 3, 3, 3—15; total, 32.
F. Ruppert—5, 5, 5, 4, 0—19; 5, 3, 3, 4, 3—18; total, 37.
H. H. Russell—4, 4, 2, 4, 2—16; 4, 3, 4, 3, 3—17; total, 33.
P. V. Ryan—4, 3, 3, 4, 3—17; 4, 3, 3, 0, 4—14; total, 31.
G. Sacchi—3, 4, 3, 3, 2—15; 3, 4, 3, 4, 3—15; total, 30.
G. C. Schmittberger—4, 3, 2, 5, 3—17; 3, 4, 3, 0, 4—14; total, 31.
W. G. Schmittberger—3, 3, 3, 4, 5—18; 4, 4, 4, 3, 3—18; total, 36.
A. H. Scoble—4, 3, 3, 3, 3—16; 4, 2, 4, 3, 4—17; total, 33.
J. W. Scott—3, 4, 4, 5, 4—20; 0, 4, 0, 4, 2—10; total, 30.
R. Sheldrick—3, 4, 4, 4, 2—17; 0, 3, 2, 4, 4—13; total, 30.
J. Siegel, Jr.—5, 3, 3, 3, 3—17; 2, 0, 3, 4, 4—13; total, 30.
P. Smith—4, 2, 3, 4, 2—15; 4, 4, 4, 3, 4—19; total, 34.
E. J. Sperb—3, 3, 3, 4, 3—16; 4, 4, 4, 4, 5—21; total, 37.
E. Steiger, Jr.—3, 3, 3, 4, 4—17; 2, 4, 5, 4, 3—18; total, 35.
C. J. Stein—4, 3, 4, 3, 4—18; 3, 4, 4, 2, 3—16; total, 34.
R. A. Stewart—4, 5, 3, 4, 4—20; 2, 3, 3, 4, 4—16; total, 36.
G. W. Taylor—3, 4, 4, 2, 4—17; 4, 3, 2, 3, 3—15; total, 32.
A. E. Thoman—3, 4, 4, 3, 3—17; 4, 0, 3, 3, 5—15; total, 32.
N. D. Thompson—4, 4, 3, 2, 4—17; 4, 4, 0, 3, 3—14; total, 31.
H. Tiedmann—4, 4, 4, 0, 3—15; 3, 3, 3, 4, 4—17; total, 32.
B. P. Tillinghaste—3, 5, 4, 3, 3—18; 4, 5, 4, 3, 3—19; total, 37.
T. J. Tindale—4, 3, 4, 3, 4—18; 2, 4, 4, 0, 3—13; total, 31.
M. Uhl—4, 5, 4, 3, 4—20; 4, 4, 3, 3, 5—19; total, 39.
J. Unger, Jr.—3, 4, 4, 4, 4—19; 3, 4, 0, 4, 3—14; total, 33.
T. D. Vail—3, 4, 4, 3, 2—16; 2, 3, 4, 3, 5—17; total, 33.
F. Wessell—2, 4, 3, 4, 2—15; 2, 3, 3, 4, 3—15; total, 30.
C. E. Donalley—5, 4, 5, 3, 3—20; 4, 3, 2, 0, 3—12; total, 32.
R. N. Fink—3, 5, 4, 4, 4—20; 3, 4, 4, 2, 0—13; total, 33.
H. E. Fox—3, 0, 4, 4, 4—15; 4, 4, 4, 4, 3—19; total, 34.
W. Greacen, Jr.—4, 5, 4, 4, 3—20; 0, 3, 3, 3, 3—12; total, 32.
F. A. Griffin—3, 3, 4, 4, 5—19; 0, 5, 3, 4, 4—16; total, 35.
F. P. Hener—4, 4, 2, 5, 5—20; 3, 3, 3, 5, 4—18; total, 38.
C. F. Hall—3, 3, 5, 4, 2—17; 3, 0, 3, 5, 3—14; total, 31.
S. R. Hall—4, 4, 4, 4, 4—20; 0, 3, 0, 4, 3—10; total, 30.
H. M. Hallenbeck—3, 3, 4, 4, 3—17; 2, 3, 2, 4, 4—15; total, 32.
S. C. Hicks—3, 3, 0, 4, 5—15; 0, 3, 4, 3, 5—15; total, 30.
F. H. Hines—2, 4, 3, 4, 3—16; 0, 4, 4, 4, 3—15; total, 31.
J. I. Howe, Jr.—3, 3, 2, 3, 4—15; 4, 3, 2, 4, 4—17; total, 32.
G. C. Illium, Jr.—3, 4, 4, 4, 3—18; 3, 4, 3, 3, 3—16; total, 34.
R. Kipp—4, 5, 5, 4, 4—22; 4, 2, 5, 4, 3—18; total, 40.
S. P. Lasell—2, 4, 4, 5, 5—20; 4, 4, 3, 3, 4—18; total, 38.
E. M. Leask—5, 5, 4, 4, 4—22; 3, 3, 4, 4, 4—18; total, 40.
C. P. Loeser—4, 4, 4, 4, 3—19; 2, 4, 4, 4, 3—17; total, 36.
H. L. Lagues—4, 3, 2, 3, 3—15; 2, 4, 4, 5, 3—18; total, 33.
T. G. Leonard—4, 4, 3, 4, 3—18; 3, 3, 4, 3, 4—17; total, 35.
R. K. MacLea—3, 4, 4, 3, 4—18; 3, 3, 4, 0, 4—14; total, 32.
T. Manahan, Jr.—4, 3, 3, 3, 4—17; 0, 4, 3, 4, 4—15; total, 32.
C. E. Miller—4, 3, 3, 4, 3—17; 4, 4, 2, 2, 3—15; total, 32.
G. H. Miller—4, 4, 4, 3, 3—18; 4, 4, 3, 2, 2—15; total, 33.
F. J. Moritz, Jr.—3, 5, 5, 4, 3—20; 2, 4, 0, 4, 3—13; total, 33.
A. W. Morley, Jr.—4, 3, 5, 3, 3—18; 4, 5, 4, 4, 3—20; total, 38.
C. Murray—4, 3, 4, 3, 3—17; 5, 0, 4, 4, 3—16; total, 33.
S. R. Nichols—4, 3, 5, 3, 2—17; 4, 4, 4, 2, 3—17; total, 34.
C. C. Orcutt—4, 2, 3, 4, 3—16; 3, 3, 4, 3, 4—17; total, 33.
L. C. Outcalt—3, 4, 4, 4, 4—19; 5, 4, 5, 3, 4—21; total, 40.
C. T. Peterson—4, 4, 2, 2, 4—16; 4, 4, 2, 4, 0—14; total, 30.
W. M. Phillips—4, 0, 5, 4, 4—17; 5, 3, 3, 4, 5—20; total, 37.
J. E. Piaget—4, 3, 4, 4, 4—19; 0, 4, 4, 4, 0—12; total, 31.
L. Pinder—3, 5, 4, 4, 5—21; 4, 4, 3, 4, 0—15; total, 36.
A. C. Platt—4, 2, 4, 4, 2—16; 4, 4, 4, 3, 3—18; total, 34.
A. Poillon—4, 4, 3, 3, 2—16; 4, 3, 3, 3, 4—17; total, 33.
C. S. Rathbon—4, 4, 4, 4, 3—19; 5, 3, 3, 3, 4—18; total, 37.
E. V. Reed—4, 2, 4, 3, 2—15; 0, 4, 4, 3, 4—15; total, 30.
C. S. Richards—4, 4, 3, 4, 3—18; 2, 2, 4, 5, 3—16; total, 34.
A. D. Rockwell—4, 2, 3, 4, 4—17; 4, 4, 4, 3, 3—18; total, 35.
F. H. Romaine, Jr.—2, 5, 5, 4, 2—18; 3, 4, 4, 2, 2—15; total, 33.
C. E. Roselle—4, 3, 4, 3, 3—17; 3, 0, 3, 4, 4—14; total, 31.
A. L. Ruland—4, 4, 3, 4, 3—18; 4, 4, 3, 3, 4—18; total, 36.
T. E. Reedle—3, 4, 3, 4, 3—17; 0, 2, 3, 5, 3—13; total, 30.
G. M. Sands—4, 3, 3, 3, 4—17; 4, 3, 3, 3, 4—17; total, 34.
R. A. Scott—4, 3, 4, 4, 4—19; 4, 4, 2, 0, 4—14; total, 33.
D. Sherwood, Jr.—4, 5, 4, 3, 4—20; 3, 5, 5, 3, 4—20; total, 40.
W. B. Short—5, 4, 4, 4, 5—22; 4, 3, 3, 4, 3—17; total, 39.
F. M. Smedley—3, 3, 4, 4, 4—18; 4, 4, 2, 4, 0—14; total, 32.
H. B. Snyder—4, 4, 5, 4, 4—21; 4, 3, 4, 3, 3—17; total, 38.
R. A. Soich—2, 4, 4, 3, 5—18; 3, 4, 4, 4, 3—18; total, 40.
H. T. Spencer—3, 3, 4, 3, 3—16; 3, 4, 3, 3, 3—16; total, 32.
C. W. Sturgis—3, 4, 3, 4, 3—17; 5, 5, 4, 3, 4—21; total, 38.
H. W. Wimple, Jr.—3, 3, 3, 4, 4—17; 2, 4, 5, 4, 5—20; total, 37.
O. T. Wenige—3, 5, 4, 3, 4—19; 3, 3, 4, 4, 4—18; total, 37.
H. W. Wilson—3, 5, 3, 4, 3—18; 4, 3, 4, 3, 3—17; total, 35.
P. Woods—4, 3, 3, 4, 4—18; 3, 4, 4, 4, 3—18; total, 36.

Company K.

Quartermaster Sergt. L. T. Phelps—200 Yards—4, 4, 5, 4, 4—21; 300 Yards—2, 4, 3, 4, 4—17; total, 38.
Sergt. H. V. L. Meyer—4, 3, 3, 4, 2—16; 3, 0, 4, 3, 4—14; total, 30.
Sergt. W. S. Scott—3, 3, 4, 4, 3—17; 0, 3, 4, 5, 3—15; total, 32.
Sergt. P. Barron—3, 4, 4, 4, 4—19; 3, 4, 4, 0, 4—15; total, 34.
Sergt. C. H. Wainwright—3, 2, 4, 2, 4—15; 5, 4, 0, 3, 4—16; total, 31.
Sergt. Lahens—4, 2, 3, 5, 3—17; 4, 4, 3, 3, 2—16; total, 33.
Corp. O. Smith—2, 4, 3, 4, 3—16; 4, 5, 4, 4, 0—17; total, 33.
Corp. C. O. Boynton—3, 2, 4, 5, 4—18; 3, 2, 0, 4, 4—13; total, 31.
Corp. P. Jay—4, 4, 4, 3, 5—20; 3, 4, 4, 3, 4—18; total, 38.
Corp. E. Lentilhon—3, 4, 4, 5, 4—20; 4, 4, 3, 4, 5—20; total, 40.
Corp. R. Wainwright—4, 3, 2, 3, 3—15; 3, 4, 2, 3, 4—16; total, 31.
Corp. J. G. Neeser—4, 4, 3, 3, 3—17; 2, 0, 4, 3, 4—13; total, 30.
Lance Corp. O. H. P. La Farge—2, 4, 4, 4, 5—19; 4, 4, 4, 5, 5—17; total, 36.
Lance Corp. E. S. Williams—5, 4, 4, 0, 4—17; 3, 2, 4, 3, 4—16; total, 33.
L. Agostine—4, 4, 3, 4, 4—19; 0, 2, 2, 4, 4—12; total, 31.
L. Auchincloss—4, 5, 4, 4, 3—20; 3, 4, 4, 0, 4—15; total, 35.
H. Barckley—2, 3, 3, 5, 3—15; 2, 3, 4, 2, 4—15; total, 30.
J. A. Barnard—3, 2, 5, 4, 3—17; 4, 3, 4, 3, 3—17; total, 34.
S. R. Bartholomew—3, 3, 3, 4, 4—17; 2, 2, 4, 5, 0—13; total, 30.
E. S. Benedict—4, 3, 3, 2, 5—17; 4, 3, 4, 3, 3—17; total, 34.
H. W. Biddle—4, 3, 3, 4, 2—16; 2, 4, 2, 3, 3—14; total, 30.
A. H. Bliss—5, 3, 3, 4, 5—20; 5, 5, 4, 4, 4—22; total, 42.
H. Bowne—4, 4, 3, 3, 4—18; 2, 3, 3, 4, 4—16; total, 34.
G. S. Brewster—3, 4, 4, 3, 2—16; 3, 4, 3, 2, 2—14; total, 35.
F. Bull—4, 4, 5, 3, 4—20; 2, 4, 0, 3, 4—13; total, 33.
H. W. Bull—3, 4, 4, 5, 3—19; 2, 5, 3, 0, 3—13; total, 32.
H. Burden—3, 4, 4, 3, 2—16; 5, 4, 5, 4, 2—20; total, 36.
G. W. Carryl—4, 4, 3, 4, 3—18; 4, 3, 5, 5, 5—22; total, 40.
J. W. Cary—4, 4, 4, 4, 4—20; 4, 4, 3, 0, 3—14; total, 34.
G. De C. Curtis—4, 3, 3, 4, 2—16; 5, 4, 4, 4, 2—19; total, 35.
L. D. Downer—3, 3, 3, 4, 2—15; 4, 4, 3, 4, 2—17; total, 32.
E. F. De Vivier—4, 4, 4, 2, 4—18; 3, 5, 4, 4, 3—19; total, 37.
M. K. Flagg—4, 3, 4, 5, 3—19; 3, 3, 3, 4, 2—15; total, 34.
C. H. Grant—3, 5, 4, 3, 3—18; 2, 3, 3, 2, 3—13; total, 31.
J. P. Gulliford—2, 4, 4, 3, 3—16; 4, 3, 4, 0, 3—19; total, 30.
C. G. Hagedorn—4, 3, 4, 5, 4—20; 3, 2, 4, 4, 5—18; total, 38.
G. Hardy—4, 4, 3, 4, 3—18; 4, 2, 3, 3, 2—14; total, 32.
C. F. Hastings—4, 4, 4, 4, 0—16; 3, 5, 3, 0, 3—14; total, 30.
R. C. Hill—2, 5, 4, 4, 5—20; 3, 3, 4, 5, 5—20; total, 40.
S. V. Hoffman—5, 2, 3, 3, 4—17; 0, 4, 3, 5, 4—16; total, 33.
J. K. Holly—4, 4, 3, 5, 4—20; 3, 3, 4, 3, 3—16; total, 36.
H. E. Hoy—4, 4, 4, 4, 2—18; 3, 3, 3, 2, 2—13; total, 31.
R. C. Hurry—4, 4, 4, 5, 4—21; 4, 4, 4, 2, 4—18; total, 39.
P. R. Irving—4, 2, 4, 4, 3—17; 4, 4, 3, 3, 3—17; total, 34.
E. Iselin—3, 2, 3, 4, 4—16; 2, 3, 3, 4, 3—15; total, 31.
P. B. Jackson—4, 0, 4, 3, 4—15; 4, 3, 2, 4, 4—17; total, 32.
T. A. Johnston—4, 0, 3, 4, 5—16; 4, 4, 5, 3, 4—20; total, 36.
H. McK. Kirtland—3, 3, 5, 5, 4—20; 3, 2, 2, 3, 4—14; total, 34.
J. J. Knox—5, 5, 3, 4, 4—21; 2, 3, 2, 3, 4—14; total, 35.
C. M. Lefferts—3, 3, 4, 2, 3—15; 4, 3, 2, 3, 5—17; total, 32.
E. Lincoln—5, 4, 3, 5, 4—21; 0, 0, 4, 4

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

BIJOU—At the French Ball—8:15.
CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Marvourneen—8:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—An Enemy to the King—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—My Friend from India—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Wild West Show and World's Rough Riders—2:00 and 8:00.
OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:00.
WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL—Mr. New York, Esq.—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE ADVICE OF PAYN.

We do not understand that the Hon. LOUIS F. PAYN expects to be paid for advising the Republicans of New York to nominate CORNELIUS N. BLISS for Mayor. Since the right to grumble is correlative to the duty to pay, we should have felt freer to criticise Mr. PAYN'S counsel had he been professionally consulted and asked to render a bill. But it can do no harm to point out his high qualifications as a political adviser of a city of 3,300,000 people.

In the first place, he is up to his ears in the confidence of Mr. PLATT, the present government of the city and State. Presumably, therefore, he has foreknowledge of what we are going to get—a convenient qualification for one who offers advice as to what we ought to demand. Then Mr. PAYN knows the big men and the big interests of New York. When he was a lobbyist at Albany he was sometimes, so he testified, under pay from several of them at the same time. Moreover, his financial activities have brought him into the relation of judgment debtor to a large number of prominent New York business houses. This has given him inside knowledge of a peculiarly trustworthy character as to how New York merchants and bankers do business.

Above all, Mr. PAYN is no off-hand adviser. He has thought deeply about the problems of the great city. In his office at Chatham Four Corners or in Mr. PLATT'S headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, when the Legislature was not in session and the interests of his "clients" did not require his presence at Albany, his long hours of meditation, interrupted only by the service of an occasional summons in supplementary proceedings, have been devoted to our affairs.

Accordingly, when Mr. PAYN declares that Secretary BLISS would be "an ideal candidate," but if he declines, then TIM WOODRUFF, "a good, clean, able man, and a Republican all through," should be the second choice, we get the mature judgment of an experienced mind. We see, of course, that WOODRUFF is all the time PAYN'S real choice. He knows that Mr. BLISS is out of the question, for more reasons than one. He knows, too, that the Lieutenant Governor, or some Republican equally manageable, would get on beautifully with PLATT. Unquestionably if "we" can't have BLISS, "WOODRUFF is the right man to nominate." He is "clean and able," you see. PAYN and his kind always want clean and able men for the offices filled by election. If there is anything in this world they admire it is a "clean" man. PAYN says of Secretary BLISS "there is not a spot upon his name that can be touched." Thus the maculate leopard takes on about the milk-white goat, and so the zebra envies the unstriped cape buffalo. A "clean" man can be offered to the suffrages of a discriminating electorate. As for PAYN, he prefers to get office by appointment. It's surer.

We observe that Chairman HACKETT concurs in the opinion of PLATT and PAYN that the Republicans must "run a straight-out Republican for Mayor." Tioga, Oneida, and Columbia Counties, therefore, are agreed about what is best for New York. This is entirely consistent with the Republican plan of controlling the second city of the world from the potato fields of the interior.

THE BERLINER PATENT.

It was the fault of the Patent Office, not of the telephone company; the patent is sustained, the monopoly continues. That is the answer of the Supreme Court to the Government's application to annul the Berliner patent, granted in 1891, under which the Bell Company will be able to control the telephone business until 1908.

What satisfaction do the people get? What assurance have they that this sort of thing is not going on now and all the time in the Patent Office. Apparently nothing would happen to anybody if it should prove to be the regular practice of the office to perpetuate monopolies by delaying action on applications for new patents until the old patents for which they were to be substituted were about to expire.

The application of BERLINER was made in April, 1877. The patent was granted in 1891. Under BELL'S patent of 1876 the Bell Company had been using the identical apparatus covered by the Berliner application. They had purchased the rights of BERLINER, and when the Bell patent had but two years more to run the Patent Office suddenly woke up to the necessity of action and issued the Berliner patent. That gave the Bell Company control of the transmitter for seventeen years more, or until 1908. Had the application been acted on promptly, or, to be liberal, say, within three years, the patent would have issued in 1880, and would now have expired. The telephone business would be open to everybody.

But the highest court decides that there was no collusion, no undue or improper influence on the part of the telephone company, the beneficiary of the delay. The Patent Office simply out of pure love and affection made the company a present of several millions of dollars. What is to be done about it? If the Bell Company's interference suits were not collusive and obstructive, what limit is there to the right of a patentee to "hold up" the business of the office by such suits?

WORKING OF THE RAINES LAW.

We have had one Sunday's experience of the working of the amended Raines law and it looks as though the small and tortuous loopholes of the original act had been converted into a wide open breach, except for the saloon and the restaurant which are not appurtenant to a hotel or a club. The real saloon has to remain closed, and the harmless, necessary restaurant cannot serve a glass of beer or of wine with food.

Perhaps the hotel under the amended law must be a real hotel, in order to obtain a tax certificate and enjoy the privilege of trafficking in liquors on Sunday, but that is a comparatively easy matter. The requirements are really not very onerous and the hotel that complies with them is practically free to sell drinks to all comers at any time on Sunday. The restriction as to guests is simply impossible to enforce according to its apparent intent. Meals are or may be "regularly served" at all hours, and anybody can become a guest within the very definition of the law by "resorting" to a hotel for a "meal," which is anything he chooses to have to eat. The agents of the law cannot follow people about to see whether they become guests of a hotel "in good faith," or order and obtain meals "in good faith," and these petty and meddlesome provisions of law are absurd because impossible to enforce. Absolute prohibition in hotels might possibly be enforced, but this kind of restriction cannot be.

The club loophole is now recognized and legalized. It is bigger than before and protected by the law. By including in the definition of "trafficking in liquors" the "distribution of liquor by, between, or on behalf of members of a corporation, association, or copartnership, to a member thereof or to others," the law throws open the traffic to all clubs and membership corporations, though it inconsistently declares that those organized under Chapter 559 of the Laws of 1895 and the acts amendatory thereof cannot traffic in liquors or have liquor tax certificates granted to them, if they "traffic in liquors with any person other than the members thereof." This same class of clubs if "lawfully organized" before March 23, 1896, is wholly exempt from the provision which prohibits selling, offering or exposing for sale or giving away on Sunday or after 1 o'clock at night. This is elsewhere treated as different from distributing among members, and, strictly construed, this provision grants to this class of clubs the privilege of selling "to others" than members on Sunday while the Sunday prohibition does not apply at all to "distribution" among members. To add to the security of evasion by any kind of a club organized under the membership corporation law before March 23 of last year, no officer of the law can enter them for inspection "unless such entry and inspection is expressly authorized and directed by the State Commissioner of Excise by written instructions."

One of these clubs, which the law itself relieves of its fake character and specifically protects from intrusion, can regulate its own terms of membership and become the centre of a virtually unregulated traffic in liquor. There is talk about attacking these clubs in the courts and nullifying their charters, but it will be about as difficult to prove that one of these organizations is not entitled to its charter under the law as to prove that a man in a hotel is not a "guest," or that he has not obtained a "meal" there. The fact is that the framers of this law tried to make it so restrictive and oppressive that it is impossible to enforce it according to their intent, and the exemptions from Sunday prohibition are so framed as to make the traffic practically unrestricted on that day in places enough to accommodate the whole population, though it suppresses the humble beer saloon and the modest table d'hôte restaurant. The worst of it is that it breeds contempt of law and teaches the pernicious lesson of evasion and subterfuge.

WAS IT VIRTUOUS EVASION?

Commissioner PARKER'S belated explanation of the dead-lock in the Police Board over the Inspectorship promotions makes it look as if the other Commissioners were evading their own civil service regulations for the purpose of giving the promotions to two officers whom they regarded as most capable and deserving.

The first eligible list for promotion contained three names, CORTRIGHT, BROOKS, MCCULLAGH, all acting Inspectors. The first had preference as a veteran and was promoted, but PARKER "held up" the other two for reasons which he has never explained. They had a sufficiently high rating for meritorious service and seniority and for capacity, and they had had valuable experience. So far as has ever appeared, they ought to have been promoted.

After a while this eligible list of two was abolished and a new one formed, so far as examinations for capacity were concerned, containing eighteen names, including those of BROOKS and MCCULLAGH. But there were ten "war veterans" on the list who would be entitled to preference if really made eligible; but the rating for capacity determined by examination was on a scale of 35, that for meritorious service and seniority, determined by the judgment of the Commissioners, was on a scale of 65, and 75 on the combined ratings made the candidates eligible.

The three Commissioners who desired the promotion of BROOKS and MCCULLAGH refused to rate any of the other candidates above 40 for meritorious service and seniority, admitting that it did not represent their real judgment of the deserts of those candidates. Their purpose was to prevent any one else getting on the eligible list until the candidates of their preference received promotion, as the latter would be forestalled by the veterans if the list should be completed.

Was not this an evasion of the law and the rules regulating promotion? Was it an evasion from virtuous motives and for the good of the service, and is such evasion more justifiable than any other? Do not all evaders make similar claims? Was PARKER'S action in preventing the promotion of BROOKS and MCCULLAGH in the first place and insisting upon a full eligible list afterward due to concern for the "good of the service" and the integrity of the system, or to something else? He succeeds in putting the other Commissioners technically in the wrong, but he does not put himself substantially in the right. It is time for the tiresome controversy to end and for business to proceed.

THE SERVANT GIRLS.

A dispatch from Duluth, published in yesterday's TIMES, must have excited almost to infuriation a number of mothers of families. The notion that there is any need in these United States of an "Association for the Protection of Servant Girls" is what has wrought this condition of mind, and we must admit that it is well adapted to attain that object. The mothers of families may have been rendered still more furiously indignant by the information that one of the objects of the association was "to protect the servant girl against the infamous blacklisting system adopted by mistresses generally." It is news to us that this system is adopted by "mistresses generally." Some rumors have from time to time gained currency that in sporadic instances the trodden mistresses had turned, and agreed to inform each other of their respective experiences with entirely impossible servant girls. But as this is absolutely the only protection that mistresses have against servant girls, it seems harsh to describe it as "infamous."

A generation ago the "going wages" of green servant girls were about $6 a month. They have been gradually advanced until a woman who offers to do general housework, and who does not know anything of her duties except what she is to be taught, expects and gets $15. That is to say, the current pay of unskilled female labor is half a dollar a day, "and found." The wages are subject to no necessary deduction except for clothes. Food, lodging, fire, and lights are all provided by the employer. There is no such deduction as the male laborer has in cities for the expense of getting to and from his work, for the female laborer's work is done where she lives. Clothing is really the only expense actually necessary to be deducted from the wages, and a servant girl who stops in one place can save $150 a year, as very many do.

These facts indicate that the female unskilled laborer is very much better off than the male unskilled laborer. We leave entirely out of view the great number of cases in which there comes to be a feeling of actual affection between the "mistress" and the "servant girl," because in such cases neither party is very keen about joining a "protective association" against the other. But where the relation is purely economic, the female unskilled laborer is evidently much better off than the male unskilled laborer. The extraordinary advance in the wages of unskilled female laborers might be taken to denote the incapacity of the female intellect for making bargains, if it did not happen that both parties to the transactions which have resulted in establishing this advance were of the same sex. No conclusion of this kind can be drawn. The question of "privileges" is doubtless a burning question in almost every household, but a half day off every week, and all Sunday, as proposed by the new association, seems to touch the extreme limit. Upon the whole, it does not appear that there is any class which less needs "protection" than the servant girls, or which has less to accomplish by formal association, always excepting the support of the female "walking delegate."

FAKE SNAKES.

Yesterday morning's papers contained an affecting tale of two serpents, measuring, respectively, 10 and 8½ feet, and of a female snake charmer weighing 296 pounds. The snakes were carefully distinguished from each other, to the confusion of herpetologists, the one as an "anaconda" and the other as a "boa-constrictor." These two were represented as opening their jaws to swallow each other when the charmer interfered to part them, and was bitten by one of them in the attempt. She firmly refused to take for the bite the whisky that was freely proffered to her, upon the ground that she had promised a deceased sister not to take whisky internally, but she rubbed some on the wound. One of the snakes died.

Now, evidently this story contains large masses of material indigestible by an average credulity. A main point in its favor is the utter irrelevancy of its several parts to each other. The moral is inextricably entangled in the contortions of the snakes and the charmer. But at every point it does violence to natural history and tradition. We know, for instance, that a constrictor, when he attacks another snake, begins at the tail, and when he bites a human victim, does so for the purpose of slavering it all over, reducing it to a pulp of the consistency of boned turkey by crushing it in its powerful coils, and then swallowing it. These are facts well known to all students of the pictures in the old school geographies. The snakes begin at each other's tails, and go on swallowing each other until there is nothing left but the heads, and these depart into the fourth dimension to complete the deglutition, which no human observer has been privileged to witness further. When these snakes began at each other's head, they proved that they were "fake" snakes, like the snake in that story of the mongoose which is said to have been invented for the confusion of metaphysicians. That a female snake charmer may weigh 296 pounds we are willing to accept, because plainly a woman of that weight could not charm anything but a snake, and a woman of 296 pounds cannot be supposed to have been made in vain. But what nonsense it is to suppose on the one hand an intelligent and self-respecting snake could have cherished the purpose of swallowing entire a snake charmer of those proportions, or, on the other, that he would have bitten her for any other purpose than that of swallowing her whole. To suppose that an animal with so rank a sense of the adaptation of means to ends was subtler than all the beasts of the field and able to persuade our ancestors to eat apples is a reflection upon the whole family.

Again, why should whisky be urged upon a snake charmer as an antidote to the bite of a non-venomous snake? The bard of Kansas, in his version of AESOP'S "Agricola et Anguis," has shown that even with venomous snakes the remedy of whisky may be overdone:

> "Year by year, with all his might
> Snider tried to cure that bite;
> But he hadn't got the 'heft,'
> "Caught the jim-jams and got left."

The recommendation to employ whisky for the bite of a snake which is not venomous can have proceeded only from the superstition that whisky is good for everything. And this is one of the facts which are held to indicate that the place in which this ridiculous and inconceivable encounter is related to have taken place was a "fake club," and that the snakes were the products of the fluids there unlawfully dispensed. But there is one fact which makes powerfully against this assumption, and that is the alleged presence in the fake club of a boa as an habitué. There is no surer index of the genuineness of an alleged club than the presence of a club boa.

Delegate J. W. ARMSTRONG of the Electrical Workers is a straight Republican and does not believe in reformers. "I would rather name a good Democrat than a bad Republican," he said. "I don't want a gouty, tea-drinking Mayor like Strong."

Would hepatic colic and ginger ale form a combination more acceptable to Mr. ARMSTRONG'S enlightened and fastidious taste? Or nephritis and champagne, rum and rheumatism, pleurisy and hackmatack beer, nervous prostration and cheap claret? When Labor steps into the field of politics with such a well-reasoned exposition of its preferences, the nominating power should offer it a comprehensive range of choice. If a satisfactory adjustment of his drinks to his diseases is the chief qualification of a Mayor we presume the delegate of the Electrical Workers can be satisfied. There are intelligent workingmen, however, who wonder why it is that organized labor has so little influence in public affairs.

It seems to have become quite the custom for high executive officers to provide for their private secretaries before going out of office. Gov. MORTON saw that his was in the way of becoming a Railroad Commissioner at $8,000 a year. Mayor STRONG has appointed his a City Magistrate under the new law adding three to the number of those officers. The term is ten years and the salary $7,000, which makes it a "good thing." The Mayor's term does not expire for some months, but the new offices had to be made while the Legislature was in session, if at all, and it looked better to have their existence begin with June than wait till January. Was the object of creating the offices to make a good place for the faithful HEDGES betimes, and was the appointment of MEADE necessary to secure its creation? We ventured to question the need of three additional Magistrates when the bill was pending and got no satisfactory explanation. We never learned that the nine Magistrates were overworked. But the Mayor never makes "deals." Of course not! Still, JOB is provided for, "CLARRY" is provided for, and the increase in the number of Magistrates seems to be explained.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Fresh-water sailors can tell yarns quite up to the salt-water standard when they set about it. This is proved beyond a chance of doubt by the fact that a Mississippi steamboat Captain who lives at Bayou Sara gravely declares that on his last trip from Natchez he saw, not the ghost of a man or woman, which is a comparatively commonplace and uninteresting spectacle, but a spectral vessel, with spectral engines, crew, passengers, and bar, all complete and in working order. It was just at dusk when the apparition made its appearance, steaming along the river with cabins brilliantly lighted, glasses clinking, band playing, and couples seemingly gay waltzing to the music. Everything was so realistic that people on the Natchez steamer had no suspicion of the unsubstantiality of what they saw and heard, and were only surprised because none of them recognized the craft in front of them. For some time the only thing uncanny noted about the stranger was her neglect to answer a signal to allow the other steamer to pass her on the right. This was set down to carelessness, however, and it created anger rather than awe, and, as no accident took place, nothing more would have been thought of the matter had not the unknown boat suddenly vanished into nothingness. There was a muffled report, screams for a moment, and then silence and darkness. The Captain says he searched in vain for wreckage, though he was on the spot where the disaster seemed to occur within a few moments after it happened. There is no steamer missing, so he and his crew—his word must be taken in regard to the crew—are firmly convinced that the victims of some ancient boiler explosion must have been rehearsing the last mortal episode in which they ever took part. This is as plausible a theory as could be desired, and anybody who believes any portion of the yarn can surely accept that part of it.

—A consequence of consolidation which has not yet been fully realized is that very soon it will be necessary to impose a large amount of work on that not very agile word "borough." People living in the outlying districts, of course, will be glad, by using it, to advertise their claim to a share in New York's greatness, but it will be a little hard on the real New Yorkers to admit, ten or twenty times a day, that the real New York is a part, a "borough," of something else.

—Consular reports are always revealing something that causes surprise, but one recently sent from Palestine is more than usually provocative of that emotion because it deals with the Holy Land from a strictly commercial point of view, and shows not only that business goes on there much as in other parts of the world, but that it is business of no inconsiderable proportions. Last year the total exports and imports amounted to $3,248,000, a decrease of $350,000 from the year before, when trade had not been hampered by the Sultan's proselyting efforts in Armenia or his raising of huge armies for the invasion of Europe. Palestine's chief article of export is soap, for which, of course, Orientals have little or no other use. Next in order of importance are oranges, sesame, (which really exists elsewhere than in robber caves,) beans, hides, and maize. Of imports, cotton goods come first—being about a quarter of the whole—then sugar, petroleum, timber, flour, coffee, fine cloth, and rice. Great Britain took £55,800 of exports, and sent £27,900 in imports. British imports to Palestine show a tendency toward diminution, but the figures may mislead, because it is difficult to say what portions of the imports from Egypt and other Turkish ports are really of British origin. French imports are likewise declining, while those from Germany show an increase. This last is due to the German system of sending out commercial travelers to exhibit samples of manufactures as well as to study the prices and wants of the localities. Last year Germany sent twenty-nine commercial travelers to Palestine, Austria eighteen, France thirteen, and Great Britain four. The goods mostly in demand in Palestine are those sold in the more important seaports and towns in Turkey. Cotton goods, rice, coal, iron, tinned provisions, hardware, and fancy goods are the chief imports. The production of wine by the German and Jewish colonies in Palestine is growing both in quantity and quality. The railway between Jaffa and Jerusalem is in good working order, and the trains run with great regularity.

PERSONAL.

—While the managers of the Nashville exposition are taking good care to get all the legitimate advertising they can out of their so-called "airship," they show a commendable inclination not to make any extravagant claims for what is after all only a balloon rigged up with an apparatus that renders possible slow propulsion when the atmospheric conditions are unusually favorable. It is a little unfortunate that the inventor and manipulator of this duplicate of at least fifty similar contrivances, all useless, just as the present machine must be, has allowed the correspondents to call him "Prof. BARNARD." The title has created in some quarters the impression that Prof. EDWARD EMERSON BARNARD, the eminent astronomer, is the builder, Captain, and crew of the new airship, and because of this mistake it has received rather more serious consideration than it deserves. Such dubious fame as the fastening of wheels beneath a balloon can give, belongs, not to the discoverer of Jupiter's fifth satellite, but a young man who owns the professorial handle of his name to the fact that for several years he gave members of the Nashville Young Men's Christian Association the benefit of his knowledge about gymnastics and physical development. The exposition managers decided over a year ago that a flying machine would be a good feature for their show, and they hired BARNARD to make the nearest approach to one that he could produce without spending too much money. It betrays an oversuspicious mind even to hint that the recent stories from the West and South were a part of the Nashville scheme, but it is undoubtedly a fact that to the interest they excited is due almost all the comment which the Barnard balloon has created. It is absolutely hopeless in principle, and the work expended in its construction would have been worse than wasted if the object had been to produce anything more than a toy to play with on exceptionally calm days.

—Princess SOPHIE hasn't yet begged the Kaiser's pardon for changing her religion without his leave, and Germany is the only one of the powers to insist that the humiliation of Greece is not yet complete enough to expiate her defiance of the Sultan and his allies. That there should be any connection between these two facts is absurd, but those who have most carefully studied WILLIAM'S peculiarities are disposed to see in the absurdity clear proof that the connection exists.

—The more one hears of the motives which led LULU HURST, or Mrs. PAUL ATKINSON, to give her the more dignified name which the "Georgia wonder" now bears, to write a book explaining the mysterious power which made her fame, the stronger is the inclination to regard her as a really remarkable woman. When a child of fourteen she accidentally discovered two or three fairly novel applications of the laws of force and motion, and as neither she nor any of the villagers with whom she lived had ever heard of those laws, she naturally believed herself to be the possesor of a supernatural power. This ready-made explanation of unfamiliar phenomena was accepted for a time in cities old and big enough to have outgrown such follies, and the girl and her managers made considerable money. After Miss HURST retired to Georgia she seems to have done some serious thinking and reading. The result was that she came to the conclusion that she had been fostering superstition in weak minds, and that it would be only fair to share with the public she had innocently deceived the information she afterward acquired. "There seems to be," she says, "something in our society or nature or education that makes our people subject to superstitious ideas and that places them at the mercy of any mysterious phenomenon which they do not understand. Reason has been weakened and our minds rendered largely imbecile on account of our disregard of the laws of reason. I leave to philosophers and thinkers to decide whether it is safe and right, and best for the race in the long run, to encourage the people to believe in or admit as provable any so-called facts which are at variance with the known system of nature, contrary to the laws of reason and not to be explained along the eternally estabilshed line of cause and effect." It is a pity that Mrs. ATKINSON'S early efforts had not been directed toward juggling with financial subjects, instead of playing tricks with chairs, billiard cues, and umbrellas. Her success as a child orator on the currency would have been as great, and now that she has reached the years of discretion, she might produce a decided effect on those who had been her followers. The trouble with her present revelations is that they are already to be found in every elementary book on physics.

CURRENT NOTES.

The somewhat curious statement is made by a Boston newspaper that no policemen are ever stationed on Boston Common except on Sundays and holidays.

* * *

A young man who washed canceled postage stamps and used them again has been sent to jail in Maine for thirty days—the minimum penalty being inflicted because he was poor and ignorant.

* * *

Artists of New Orleans are lamenting the Crescent City's lack of an art gallery, and of even anything that would approximate an art collection. They say it is one of the very few cities in this country that are thus unfortunate.

* * *

Iowa has chosen the wild rose as its State flower, both houses of the Legislature having voted in its favor. The wild rose was engraved last year by order of the Executive Council upon the silver service presented by the State to the battleship Iowa.

* * *

The Gaylord (Kan.) Herald records that the experiment tried there a year ago of electing women to fill all the city offices has proved a complete success, the city business being conducted by them in a careful, economical, and efficient manner. It says that the same officers would have been continued for another year had they consented to serve.

* * *

Ex-Senator Peffer of Kansas has evolved a solution all by himself of one transportation problem. He would have freight carried like the mails, at one rate by weight, regardless of the distance. He contends that this would remove all discriminations and be just to all, putting the farmers in remote districts on an equality with those in more accessible localities.

* * *

Kentucky silverites have placed another woman in the field as a candidate for an elective office, Miss Mary G. Anderson having been nominated in Montgomery County for Superintendent of Schools. The Louisville Courier Journal says that she had a handsome plurality over several opponents, belongs to one of the best families of the county, has taught several schools acceptably, and is a talented and refined young woman.

* * *

Speaking of a State flower for Rhode Island, The Providence Journal suggests that the violet is small enough to be appropriate for the smallest State in the Union, and that the rose might be supposed to have a certain philological claim to attention on account of its Greek name, rhodon, which suggests the name of the State, but it explains that Rhode Island derived its name from Adrian Block, who called it Roodt Eylandt, from the red clay along its shores.

* * *

The people of Savannah want to have a belated celebration in their city next year of the bicentennial of the birth of Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe, the founder of the Colony of Georgia. They urge that all the thirteen original States should take part, and think Congress should appropriate money to defray at least a part of the expense. Incidentally they would like to celebrate at the same time the one hundredth anniversary of the perfecting of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney, near that city.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Greece's Losses.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

All is lost to Greece except honor, and the powers are after that.

A Big Tree in Truth.

From The Hartford Courant.

The really great American tree of to-day is the big tree at Tule, in Mexico, in the State of Oaxaca. That tree, cypress, still in full vigor and active growth, is 154 feet in circumference.

Fees and Fixed Salaries.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

It is a somewhat singular fact that every officer whose remuneration comes from fees declares his receipts to be much smaller than the public believes, &c., but we have never seen one who wanted to change to a fixed salary.

Improved Roads for Mississippi.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

Mississippi now has a road law which, if properly carried into effect, and if kept in effect for a material length of time, will probably give the State a system of public roads superior to any that it has ever had, and perhaps superior to that of a majority of the Southern States.

Tom L. Johnson Out.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

Tom L. Johnson has taken himself out of the race for the Senatorship, but he has at the same time put his snickersnee into the form of John R. McLean in a way which indicates that the Cincinnati millionaire cannot count on the support of the rotund ex-Congressman from this district.

A Discouraging View.

From The Hudson Register.

Whenever you hear a man called "Honest" So and So, and Treasurers are usually so denominated, beware of him. When another blatantly says that his word is as good as his bond, find out just what each is really worth before you trust him. When your bank fails and announces that it will pay "dollar for dollar," count yourself fortunate if you get 3 per cent. of your deposit.

Tired of Evangelists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am surprised to see so much space taken up again in your valuable paper quoting the sayings of the latest arrival here in the form of an evangelist. Don't you think it is becoming a little aggravating and tiring, not to say uncomplimentary, to our own ministers of the Gospel for these so-called evangelists forever to make these tirades against well-to-do churches and rich people? Who is it that supports and forwards all philanthropic work? We have a right to conclude that the Gospel teachings in our churches tend to that end, and to the loving, helping hand to all more unfortunate brethren. I for one believe there are thousands of earnest Christian followers of Christ even among our rich! But it is not our poor and neglected (?) that these men talk to and comfort and console with God's promises. Let any one go to the crowded halls or buildings, and he will find there the well-to-do church members, who have had already the Gospel preached to them and who are ready to contribute to the support of a new thought, may be against our wealthy citizens. How is it that "vice" and "sin" are dilated upon and put foremost by these people instead of hidden from the innocent hearer who may be present, and God's mercy and saving grace held up instead? Why, you could hear more earnest, true Gospel truths in one sermon by the pastor of the temporary church at 19 East Twenty-first Street than in twenty of the discourses I have referred to!

Hoping to see a turn in the tide soon, I remain,

A LOVER OF TRUTH AND JUSTICE.

New York, May 10, 1897.

Mnemonic Rule for "e" and "i."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest the article from C. H. Ward, published in your paper of April 17, regarding rules for the use of "ei" and "ie" in the different words of the English language.

There is a simpler rule which I have followed, and which, while it does not cover as much ground as Mr. Ward's, is more easily remembered, and I have found from experience that it is a great help to any one who bears it in mind. It was given to me when I was serving my apprenticeship in the printing business, and the proofreader at that moment was becoming impatient at the manner in which I had mixed up these particular "e's" and "i's" in a certain proof.

"Young man," said he, "in almost every case 'i' follows 'l' and 'e' follows 'c': l-i-c-e spells 'lice.' Scratch your head, and you'll always think of it."

I didn't stop to inquire whether or not the proofreader meant to insult me, but I have found his simple rule of great service, and believe I shall always remember it.

GEORGE H. CARLEY.

Cooperstown, N. Y., April 19, 1897.

Bishop Potter and Machinery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial upon the above-noted topic seems to be an unanswerable explanation, but as the Right Reverend Bishop has deservedly been prominent in councils for settling labor difficulties, he may by such intimacy of acquaintance possess data that would offset the case as stated by you. The writer remembers seeing the workmen building the present spire of "Old Trinity" Church, and seeing the blocks raised so slowly and laboriously by hand power, still the Right Reverend Bishop evidently does not contemplate returning to this method in the construction of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, now going on, but will no doubt command every modern appliance of machinery and skill to that end. A comparison of the apparent condition of the laborers who builded Trinity with those now at work on the Cathedral would certainly to the ordinary observer appear to be most favorable to the latter in every respect. By all means, give the Bishop a chance to reply, for it cannot fail to be interesting and instructive, and perhaps, convincing.

CAROLUS.

New York, May 6, 1897.

NUGGETS.

The Greeks.

The Greeks are good fighters but poor soldiers.—Louisville Commercial.

The Misery of It.

People who borrow trouble are always giving it away.—Galveston News.

Well Sweetened.

If reports from Wall Street are true a large amount of sugar is being put into Senatorial cold tea.—Chicago Chronicle.

Uncle Ned's Philosophy.

De man w'at born wise hain' so liable ter profick by hit as de man w'at born a fool an' find it out.—Richmond Dispatch.

A Near Approach.

Freshy—Professor, is it ever possible to take the greater from the less?

Prof. Potterby—There is a pretty close approach to it when the conceit is taken out of a freshman.—Indianapolis Journal.

An Accessory.

"Please, Ma'am, if the twins is asleep will you let ma borrow your baby carriage?"

"But you haven't any baby."

"No, Ma'am, but there's a man comin' to photograph our house, and ma thinks the baby carriage would look awful nice standin' in the front yard."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WHEN HE'S WRITING HOME.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

Commencement time's a-comin' an' Dick's goin' ter graduate;
He'll make a speech in Latin an' jest paralyze the State!
He tackled all the languages an' larnt 'em in a flash;
But he always talks in English when he's writin' home fer cash!

He says that Greek's as common as the daisies in the dew:
He kin run a race in Latin—dance a jig in German, too;
An' French is on his bill o' fare, an' won't he cut a dash?
But he always talks in English when he's writin' home fer cash!

I reckon it's a comfort jest to know the boy kin speak
In all them foreign languages, an' gallop round in Greek;
But his wisdom's more amazin', fer he changes in a flash,
An' always talks in English when he's writin' home fer cash!

THE MUSIC HALL "TURNS"

A Glance at the Programmes and Those Democratic Places of Entertainment.

A BIG NEW HALL UP TOWN

The St. Nicholas Skating Rink Changed into One on the English Plan—Baroness Blanc Sings and Dances at Olympia.

New York is well provided with music halls and variety theatres in which performances are given all Summer as a sort of offset to the dearth of theatrical entertainment. The number was increased last night by the opening of the St. Nicholas Music Hall on West Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue. The asphalt floor of the big skating rink has been boarded over, and a rather high and very shallow stage has been erected at the north end.

The decorations were of the simplest description last night, and the stage scenery was merely rudimentary. The work of alteration had been delayed, and the sound of hammers was heard in the hall as the audience was assembling. The floor is well covered by round-topped tables and movable chairs. In the shallow balconies on either side and at the rear end are the "boxes," which are places of honor, of course, but are not a bit more comfortable or elegant than the democratic floor.

The rink is an airy place, but James L. Lederer, the manager of the new enterprise, promises that its temperature shall never be too cool all Summer. He will so regulate the air-cooling machinery that the folks who go in suddenly from the hot streets will not incur the danger of catching colds. The principal objection to the new music hall is its great size, and, of course, the floor has no slope, so that it is not very easy either to see clearly or hear distinctly in the back seats. Smoking is permissible everywhere, and things to eat and drink are served while the performance is going on.

This performance is of the regulation music-hall pattern. Sadie Leonard's graceful bag-punching "act," the singing and dancing of Florie Evans, the whistling of Alice Shaw and her daughters, and a condensed English version of Suppe's long-familiar "Die Schöne Galatea," sung by Annie Myers and Charles Bassett, are noteworthy features of the very long programme. The first audience was surprisingly large.

There was a "sensation" at the Olympia Roof Garden last night. The rather graceful and uncommonly well-formed young woman who is so widely known as the Baroness Blanc appeared in three striking costumes and sang three new songs of a not very taking quality in a small, flat voice. She also took some dancing steps—high ones.

She was noisily received by a small part of the crowd, but most of the spectators gazed upon her without emotional expression. At first she was a "shy" widow, who preferred wine to tea, and wore rose-pink skirts under her black gown; then she was a geisha in plum velvet and yellow silk, with varnished hair and a fan; then she was a columbine, or odalisque, or something with a short bespangled skirt and huge plumed hat. She looked very well, indeed. But as Harrigan, the tramp juggler, remarked: "Don't it seem to mean in me to take money for doing this?"

The very best part of the Olympia's show this week is the performance of Galetti's monkey comedians. McIntyre and Heath are rather tiresome, but Sweet, the tramp musician, is as clever and as funny as ever. There is some danger, though, that the tramp "business" may be overworked as badly as the baby-faced soubrette lay was a few years ago.

The intelligent acting of the highly educated cats and dogs who nightly appear at Koster & Bial's Music Hall would do credit to any dramatic academy. Their trainer is named, simply but grandly, Leonidas, but, in his small way, he is a conqueror and worthy of the name. The long bill at this place of entertainment includes, besides "Gayest Manhattan," with its songs, dances, and processions, Grau's Swiss Mountain Tyroleans, the Angelo sisters, Harrigan, the tramp juggler who is very funny and very skillful, too; the Neers brothers, and many other performers.

"Continuous vaudeville" is at its best always at Keith's Union Square Theatre, a formidable rival of the large music halls. Lately the bill of fare has rarely included a short play, either sentimental or comic, which is given twice daily. Bert Cooke and Julia Kingley appear this week in "A Supper for Two." The biograph exhibits moving pictures of local and present interest, and the programme of song, dance, and acrobatism is long and good.

At the Broadway Music Hall of those two popular jesters, Weber & Fields, the entertainment is more characteristic of this town and, as a whole, funnier, than that given in any other place of its kind. The short olio which precedes the musical extravaganza is given this week by Lizzie Raymond, "character singer"; Blockman and Page, the comedians; Pearl Inman and Lizzie Mulvey. The extravaganza is long and diverting, and comprises a little of everything. Weber, Fields, and Sam Bernard appear in it as three desperadoes, and also as three bewhiskered but German milkmaids in an incidental parody called "Tess of the W'eberfields." They play the most extraordinary game of poker on record, and when Angel Cake kisses each one of them in turn the situation is thrilling. Henry Dixey is seen in this bit of nonsense as Rudolf Rassendyll, and Charles Ross and Mabel Fenton, Ada Deaves, John T. Kelly, and Cora Carlyle are also prominent. There are several attractive dances, and one in the last act is repeated three or four times every night.

The attendance at the Eden Musée was large last evening. The cinematograph exhibited twenty-four new pictures, which were well received and generally appreciated. Several of the views were reversed and the result was laughable. The Musée orchestra gave a good concert. All the week the cinematograph will give hourly exhibitions, and an orchestra will play afternoon and evening. The wax works are as attractive as ever.

THREE SUCCESSFUL PLAYS.

Sothern, Olcott, and the Smyth-Rice Company in Familiar Pieces.

Edward H. Sothern is this week's star at the Grand Opera House, and R. N. Stephens's successful romantic drama, "An Enemy to the King," is still his play. It has served him all this season as well as "The Prisoner of Zenda" did last season, and his large popularity in this and other cities has been increased by his sympathetic and graceful portrayal of the Huguenot Captain. Miss Virginia Harned is now "featured," as the technical phrase goes, on Mr. Sothern's bills, and her acting of the heroine's part well deserves this recognition. Erlynne as the treacherous secretary, Selten as the roystering ruffian, Flockton and Fawcett as the picturesque desperadoes, and Buckstone as the Huguenot man-at-arms, are as good as ever, while each of the four scenic pictures is strikingly handsome and appropriate.

At the Fourteenth Street Theatre, Chauncey Olcott, whose long engagement will close this week, has returned to "Mavourneen," by George Jessop and Horace Townsend, the romantic Irish drama in which he first won distinction. It does not differ much in quality from the other plays in his repertory, but it is a very fair specimen of its kind, and has not yet lost its commercial value. Olcott's ballad singing is, of course, the best-liked feature of the performance.

Du Souchet's extraordinarily successful farce, "My Friend from India," is again in town. It was acted before a large and hugely delighted audience at the Harlem Opera House last evening, by the Smyth-Rice Comedy Company, which originally presented the piece at the Bijou Theatre. The droll mirror scene and the hallucination of the pork packer in Act III. were as effective as ever.

The Casino Closed Last Night.

The Casino was closed last night because Della Fox was ill with pleurisy. She was taken ill Saturday after the matinée, and her place was filled that night by her understudy, Ada Bernard. It was not made clear why Miss Bernard did not take Miss Fox's place last night.

Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., is Miss Fox's physician, and he refused to permit her to sing. It is expected that she will appear to-night.

Actors' Fund Presidency.

Actors and others interested in the Actors' Fund of America just now are wondering who will be chosen President of that society to succeed A. M. Palmer at the election on June 8. As yet no ticket has been officially named, but Frank W. Sanger and others say that Louis Aldrich, the present Vice President, will in all probability be nominated and elected. Mr. Sanger is a Trustee and President of Edwin Forrest Lodge No. 2, Actors' Order of Friendship, and he claims that the members of that lodge, who are all members of the Actors' Fund, will unanimously support the candidacy of Mr. Aldrich. Henry C. Miner denies that he is a candidate for the Presidency.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Bijou Theatre will close Saturday.

Dan Leno and a number of other English variety performers will sail for England on the St. Louis to-morrow.

Mabel Clark will introduce a new dance in "The Girl from Paris" at the Herald Square Theatre to-morrow night. It is called the "Flirtine."

Pretty china rose jars were given as souvenirs of the fiftieth performance of "Gayest Manhattan" at Koster & Bial's last night. The house was well filled.

A new duet by Herbert and Smith was introduced in "The Serenade" at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night. It was sung by Cowles and Philp of the Bostonians.

Charles H. Hoyt has engaged A. B. Sloane, the composer, to write the music for his new piece, "A Stranger in New York." Mr. Hoyt is now writing a new piece for Otis Harlan, which is to be produced in Detroit Dec. 15.

Sheridan Shook gave $50 yesterday toward the benefit for J. W. Collier at the Herald Square Theatre. E. E. Rice is trying to induce W. H. Crane and Stuart Robson to appear in a scene from "Julius Caesar." It is said that Mr. Crane has consented.

Cycle enthusiasts are asserting that the theatres are giving way to their sport, and that the theatrical season is suddenly closing because of the prevailing craze. Last season there were only seventeen places of amusement open at this time, against twenty-four houses which are open at the present.

Mme. Marie Geistsinger, the German actress, will attend a special matinée performance at the Bijou Theatre to-morrow. Manager Rudolph Aronson has arranged a special musical programme, including selections from the actress's greatest successes, "Fatinitza," "Boccaccio," "Nanon," and "Fledermaus."

Frank C. Bangs, the well known actor, who is probably best remembered as the Marc Antony, with Lawrence Barrett and E. L. Davenport, in the Booth's Theatre production of "Julius Caesar," is considering an offer to appear in variety and act, with supers and scenic effects, the forum scene from "Julius Caesar." He has decided to remain in New York hereafter, rather than continue, under present conditions of touring with road companies.

On account of the death of his general superintendent, Thomas W. Moore, Henry C. Miner will personally manage the Fifth Avenue Theatre this Summer. With reference to next season, Mr. Miner announces that he has booked several good attractions, including some new and important productions, and that the entire time of the season has been mapped out. He has also proposed to Mrs. Fiske to fill a long engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre soon after the New Year, and it is probable that she will produce there the latter part of next season an ambitious costume play.

LONDON OPERA SEASON.

It Opened at Covent Garden Last Night Very Auspiciously.

LONDON, May 10.—The Spring season of French and Italian grand opera opened this evening at Covent Garden with the most flattering prospects. Mr. Grau and the new management will have the same brilliant array of supporters as brought prosperity and éclat under the direction of the late Sir Augustus Harris.

In the crowded audience were many of the best-known members of the aristocracy of London, among them the Duke and Duchess of Fife, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Earl and Countess of Cadogan, and Lady Charles Beresford, Lady Randolph Churchill, Baron and Lady Rothschild, and Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, with other well-known Americans.

"Faust" was admirably performed, with Mme. Emma Eames as Marguerite. She was in splendid voice, and had a flattering reception.

MANAGER FRENCH'S TROUBLES.

Two Judgments Entered and a Foreclosure Suit Brought.

Judgments were entered yesterday against Thomas Henry French, theatrical manager, by Howe & Hummel for $10,357 in favor of Isabelle Evesson, and for $10,231 in favor of Al Hayman and Charles Frohman on suits begun over a year ago. The claim of Miss Evesson is on two notes given to her by Mr. French for $4,000 each, dated June 2, 1893, payable on Dec. 1, 1893, and March 1, 1894. The claim of Messrs. Hayman and Frohman is for Mr. French's share of the losses in 1895 in the production of "His Excellency" by the George Edwardes opera troupe, in which the three were jointly interested.

A suit has been brought against Mr. French and Elliott Zborowsky of the American Theatre by Parsons, Shepard & Ogden to foreclose a mortgage for $300,000, held by them on the property, which is valued at $1,000,000. It is said that the suit is brought in order to prove in a friendly way the proportions of the tenants' equities in their holdings. Mr. Zborowsky's equity is a little over 50 per cent, and Mr. French's a little less. Mr. French pays rent to Mr. Zborowsky for the value of his equity in the holding.

LAST WEEK OF THE WILD WEST.

A Large Audience Entertained by Shooting, Races, and "Cowboy Fun."

The third and last week in New York of "Buffalo Bill's Wild West" began yesterday at the Madison Square Garden. There were about 5,000 persons present last evening, and in the boxes many were noticed in evening dress.

After the grand review came a United States artillery drill, by veterans from Capt. Thorpe's Battery D, Fifth Regiment, United States Artillery. There were two brass twelve-pounders, each drawn by six horses, and having a full complement of men. The evolutions were performed with great rapidity and correctness.

Miss Annie Oakley entertained the audience with an exhibition of her skill with the revolver and shotgun, and a horse race followed in which a cowboy, a Cossack, a Mexican, an Arab, a gaucho, and an Indian participated, each mounted upon his native steed.

The pony express formed an interesting act, and gave an excellent idea of the way news was carried by United States couriers before the opening of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Then an emigrant train of "prairie schooners," like those which wandered from the East to the gold fields of California in the fifties, came into the arena. The train was attacked by a band of marauding Indians, who in due time were put to flight by the cowboys, led by Buffalo Bill.

"Cowboy Fun," which included the idea of lassoing wild horses and riding the famous bucking broncoes, was welcomed with high glee by the audience in the galleries, while the people lower dawn trembled lest they should see a venturesome cowboy trampled under foot by the wild horse he was trying to ride.

A Night Blaze in Ann Street.

The two upper floors of the five-story brick building 44 Ann Street were damaged by fire last night, which started on the fourth floor, occupied by I. Eisenstein, as a walking-cane factory. A watchcase maker occupied the top story. The other tenants are Frank Butler, dealer in men's novelties, on the third floor; E. Schloss, essential oils, on the second floor, and Eugene Peyser's clothing store and tailor's shop, on the first floor, which latter runs through to Fulton Street, all of whom will suffer a water damage. Chief Bonaer figured the loss at about $3,000 on stock, and about $1,000 on the building. During the progress of the fire a cat jumped through a fourth-story window and was killed.

ART WORK BY WOMEN.

First Annual Exhibition and Prize Winners of the New York School of Applied Design.

The first annual exhibition of the New York School of Applied Design for Women will open to the public at 6 o'clock this evening in the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 268 Fifth Avenue. There will be a reception to the friends and patrons of the school and a number of specially invited guests at the galleries between 3 and 6 o'clock this afternoon.

The exhibition is made up of the work done by the students of the school during the past year, and includes carpet, oil cloth, printed silk dress goods, and cretonne designs; animal drawing and painting, illustrative work, flower and still life painting, book cover designing, and architectural plans and sketches. Much of the work, particularly in the departments of carpet, wall paper, and dress goods designing, animal painting, book-cover designing, and architectural sketching is creditable, and in several examples is decidedly well done.

The jurors appointed to award the prizes in the several departments and who met at the galleries yesterday afternoon say that the display was an agreeable surprise, and found some difficulty in making their decisions.

Although the primary purpose of the school is to prepare its students properly for remunerative professional employment, the students are often enabled during their tutelage to dispose of their work at full market prices, and while the charge for instruction is low and only covers the expenses of the school, no deduction is made from any sums received by pupils through the sale of their work.

Mrs. Ellen Dunlap Hopkins founded the school in 1892, and to her energy, interest, and constant and devoted labor in its behalf its success is largely due. Mrs. Hopkins's theory in starting the school—a theory which she has proved to have been well founded—was that with the increasing demand for original and artistic designs for carpets, oil cloths, wall papers, silks, book covers, &c., there was a field for the employment of women of natural art taste and ability, could they obtain practical training at a low cost. The school has been self-supporting from the first. Eleven Directors, among whom were Benjamin C. Porter, Elihu Root, Judge Ingraham, and the Rev. John Wesley Brown, were fellow incorporators of the school with Mrs. Hopkins.

The school occupies several floors of a building at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and its class and work rooms present daily most interesting scenes. Mrs. Hopkins went to London three years ago on the invitation of Princess Christian to assist in founding a school on similar lines in the English capital. The London school, which she founded and which is under the patronage of Princess Christian, the Princess of Wales, and other members of the English royal family, and the nobility, is in a flourishing condition.

The jurors and prizes awarded by them at the exhibition yesterday afternoon were as follows:

Animal Drawing.—Jurors—Charles Dana Gibson, T. De Thulstrup, A. B. Wenzell, and William J. Hornday. First Prize—A scholarship, Miss Elizabeth De Witt, Belleville, N. J.; Second—$10; Miss Henrietta Williams, Brooklyn. Third—Honorable mention; Miss Lulu Heard, New York.

Illustration Class.—Daniel Beard, instructor. Jurors—A. B. Wenzell, Charles Dana Gibson, T. De Thulstrup, and A. W. Drake. First Prize—A scholarship; Miss May King, Elizabeth, N. J. Second—$10; Miss Lura Wells, Fayette, Maine. Third—Honorable mention; Miss Annie Alexander, New York.

Department of Silks, Carpet Designing, &c.—Miss Grace L. Simonson, instructor. Jurors—F. W. Budd, W. H. Briggs, C. H. Bentley, E. Hamilton Bell, Miss C. Bean, Miss Frelinghuysen, and William G. Nicholas. First Prize—A scholarship; Miss Emma Raymond, Adrian, Mich., for original treatment and color, salable qualities, and harmony. Second—$10; Miss Effie Whittredge, Summit, N. J., for salable qualities. Third—Honorable mention; Miss Florence Bradley, Cranford, N. J., for artistic rendering.

Architectural Drawing.—Jurors, Prof. Ware of Columbia College, Bruce Price, Henry Bacon, and Austin W. Lord. First Prize—A scholarship; Miss Amelia Day, Orange, N. J. Second—$10; Miss Jackman, Pittsburg, Penn. Third—Honorable mention; Miss Emma Harrison, Cleveland, Ohio.

DR. W. E. FOREST ABSENT.

Patrons of His "Discretionary Pool" Business at 50 Broadway Referred to a Lawyer.

Dr. W. E. Forest, who has been conducting a "discretionary pool" business in the Tower Building, 50 Broadway, did not appear at his offices yesterday. Dr. Forest is said to be a physician, but for a year and a half has been engaged in managing a syndicate pool business. According to one of his employes, business was good until Dean & Co. failed.

So far as could be ascertained yesterday, the doctor has not been down to his office since last Thursday. On that day he prepared a circular letter to the subscribers of the last syndicate, telling them all was over. This letter was said to refer in parts to a circular issued May 3. This circular informed customers that the position assumed by the Post Office Department rendered a change from syndicate trading to a joint corporation imperative.

The new corporation was to be called the Forest Investment Company, with a capital stock of $150,000, divided into 6,000 shares of preferred stock and an equal amount of common stock, paid up and non-assessable, of a par value of $25. It is said there were so few subscribers that the letter of last Thursday followed.

Those who inquired at the office yesterday were referred to Arthur Livermore, an attorney of 10 Wall Street, as Dr. Forest's attorney. Mr. Livermore was in Yonkers yesterday, but will return, they were informed, to-day.

The residence of Dr. W. E. Forest is given in the City Directory as 101 Waverley Place. At that address last night it was said he had moved away some time ago. His sign, however, was still displayed there.

BROADWAY CARS IN COLLISION.

Two Men Knocked Down in an Accident Caused by Faulty Brakes.

James Sykes, a gripman on the Broadway cable line, lost control of his car last evening as it was proceeding up Broadway, at the corner of Clinton Place, because the brake failed to work properly. The car ran into the rear of the one immediately in front. Both were open cars, and were filled with people, some of whom were standing on the narrow platforms.

The rear car received a heavy shock, and R. S. Hill of 407 Park Avenue and a policeman were thrown to the pavement. Hill was badly bruised on one of his legs, but refused to receive medical attention and proceeded on the car again. The policeman was unhurt.

THE MOTHERS' CONGRESS.

Changes in Officers at the Last Meeting of the Season.

The Mothers' Congress of this city, a local outcome of the recent Congress of Mothers in Washington, held its third and last meeting of the season yesterday afternoon in Mott Memorial Hall, at 64 Madison Avenue. Mrs. S. Harris was elected to replace Mrs. Henry W. Stimson, whose resignation as Vice President was accepted, and Mrs. Charles Burton was elected Corresponding Secretary, in place of Mrs. Sarah W. Lockwood, resigned.

The following series of subjects was announced for next year: October, "Nature Studies"; November, lecture by Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi; December, "Nursing, Diet, and Clothing"; January, "Child Study"; February, "Physical Culture"; March, "Moral Training"; April, "Kindergarten"; May, "Home Amusements."

A paper on "Psychology in Education" was read by Mrs. Sophia McClelland. She commented on the large amount of unhappiness prevailing in the world, and said the only means of reaching a higher attitude was through the young men and women. As mental training for those of early years, she condemned literature and drama because of the thinly veiled sensuousness concealed in each. "The study of art," she said, "thoroughness being insisted on, is the surest outlet for the emotional effervescence of early years." A paper on "How to Answer Our Children" was read by Mrs. Almer Henzley.

JEANNINE YOUNG'S STORY

She Is Penniless in London and Anxious to Return to California.

THE VICTIM OF A CONSPIRACY

Induced, She Says, to Marry a So-called Baron von Turkheim, Who Took Her Away Because She Knew Too Much About the Fair Will Case.

LONDON, May 10.—Jeannine von Turkheim, nee Young of San Francisco, is in this city, and in great distress. She says that she is the victim of a conspiracy which has grown out of the Fair will contest at San Francisco. She charges her husband with a knowledge of the conspiracy, and is anxious to return to California in order to expose it. She is entirely without funds, and is beseeching her friends in San Francisco to send her money enough to pay her passage home. She has sent the following cablegram to Chief of Police Lees of San Francisco:

"London, May 9.

"Discovered proof of Delmas's villany at Hotel Cecil, London. Turkheim intends leaving early to-morrow. Tell friends. Wish for immediate return. No money. Can you have Arnold, alias Von Turkheim, extradited to San Francisco? Has valuable papers of Fair case in his possession. Cable me care American Embassy.

"JEANNINE VON TURKHEIM."

The correspondent of The Associated Press interviewed the Baroness von Turkheim, as she is known, to-day. He found her in a state of great mental agitation. In the course of the interview she said:

"Owing to my knowledge of important facts bearing on the Fair will case it became desirable, in the interest of certain persons, to remove me from the scene of action. To bring this about I was induced, or instigated, to marry the man calling himself Baron von Turkheim. We sailed for England.

"During the voyage there were repeated attempts to poison me with laudanum. When we arrived at Liverpool I discovered among the effects of the man calling himself Baron von Turkheim certain papers showing him to be a detective employed by Stillwell's Agency in San Francisco. When I charged him with his duplicity he admitted it. We came to London and took rooms at the Hotel Cecil.

"To-day he paid the hotel bill and left me. I do not know his whereabouts. I am penniless and am obliged to go to a boarding house. The bottle of laudanum used against my life on board ship was purchased of the Joseph Hahn Company, Sacramento."

LUNCHEON TO AMBASSADOR HAY

He Meets the Leading English Bimetallists in London.

LONDON, May 10.—A luncheon was given at the St. James's Club to-day in honor of the United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, in order to enable him to meet the leading English bimetallists.

The Hon. Hucks-Gibbs, Sir David Barbour, Sir William Houldsworth, Mr. Henry R. Grenfell, Mr. Barclay Powells, and Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, were among those present.

THE QUEEN BACK IN LONDON.

Americans to be Presented at the Drawing Room To-day.

LONDON, May 10.—Queen Victoria arrived in London to-day in order to hold the drawing room to-morrow at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty was loudly cheered at the railroad station and while on her way to the palace.

In the diplomatic circle at the drawing room to-morrow the Misses Hay and Miss Bessie Davis of Washington will be presented, and in the general circle Mrs. Leslie Cotton of New York and Miss Gilpin of Philadelphia.

THE BRUSSELS EXPOSITION.

Formally Opened Yesterday in Presence of Large Crowds.

BRUSSELS, May 10.—The Brussels Exposition was formally opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the presence of the Ministers, the Diplomatic Corps, and the civil and military authorities. Immense crowds of people were present. M. de Mot, President of the Executive Committee, and M. Nyssens, Minister of Public Works, made speeches. The inaugural cantata was executed by a choir of 1,800 voices. King Leopold arrived on the ground at 2:45 P. M.

His Majesty, who was accompanied by a large and brilliant suite, made a tour of the exposition and met with a sympathetic reception from the crowds assembled in the main hall and gardens.

The ceremony of opening the exposition, postponed from Saturday until to-day on account of the tragic death of the Duchesse d'Alençon, was most imposing. The weather was fine and in every way suited for the occasion. There was a monster military tattoo this evening. The city is filled with strangers.

IN HONOR OF BISMARCK.

A Torchlight Parade in a Rainstorm at Friedrichsruh.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, May 10.—Three thousand men were in line in a torchlight parade given this evening in honor of Prince Bismarck. A heavy rain was falling, but in spite of this Prince Bismarck appeared upon the balcony and witnessed the march past. The crowd then gathered in front of him and listened to a brief address by Dr. Semler congratulating him upon his recovery from his recent illness.

Despite the rain everybody uncovered when Prince Bismarck began his reply. He changed his familiar cap for a cuirassier's helmet, and the incident was greeted with a storm of cheers. He spoke deliberately and distinctly, and with much of his old vigor. He referred to the fact that it was just fifty years ago when he entered parliamentary life, and added:

"One of the advantages of becoming old is that one becomes indifferent to hatred, insult, and calumny, while one's capacity for love and good-will is increased."

In concluding he expressed his love for all who had donated him the honor of the evening, called for cheers for Hamburg, and then left the balcony and sat in a tent erected in the park to witness the further proceedings. Count Herbert Bismarck, Count von Rantzau, and Dr. Schweninger received the numerous floral tokens on behalf of the Prince. Everybody was delighted to see the venerable ex-Chancellor looking so well

ORGANIST BEST IS DEAD.

Career of One of England's Celebrated Musicians and Composers.

LONDON, May 10.—William T. Best, the organist and composer, is dead.

William Thomas Best was the son of a lawyer in Carlisle, England, and was himself a native of that city. He was born on Aug. 13, 1826. He received his early musical training from Organist Young of Carlisle Cathedral. It was intended that he should become a civil engineer and architect, but at the age of fourteen young Best found this profession not to his liking, and he resumed his musical studies. By a rigid course of many years' private study he perfected himself in the art of organ playing in all its branches. In 1848 he was appointed organist of the Philharmonic Society at Liverpool.

He went to London in 1852 as organist of the Panopticon of Science and Art, and also of the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and two years later he became organist of Lincoln's Inn Chapel. In 1855 he returned to Liverpool on being made organist of St. George's Hall. In 1868 he was appointed organist of the Liverpool Musical Society, and in 1872 the Philharmonic Society of that city again chose him for that position. He resigned his position in St. George's Hall three years ago, but the other appointments he held to the time of his death.

He was the composer of many anthems and other pieces for the organ; also for pianoforte and orchestra. He was the author of "The Modern School for the Organ," all the examples and studies in which are original, (1853;) "The Art of Organ Playing," (1870;) "Arrangements from the Scores of the Great Masters," (1873;) "The Organ Student," "Organ Concertos," "Opera and Oratorio Songs," and several other works.

MANY SAILORS WERE DROWNED.

Two Vessels Supposed to Have Foundered in a Collision.

HAMBURG, May 10.—A dispatch from the Island of Helgioland announces that the Dutch steamer Firdene, from Cagliari, Island of Sardinia, for Stockholm, has been in collision with the Norwegian bark Roedvar. Both vessels are supposed to have foundered.

It is reported that thirteen men of the two crews have been saved, and that many others were drowned.

HELD BY THE SOFA TRIBE.

Lieut. Henderson's Mission Captured by African Natives.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, GOLD COAST, Africa, May 10.—Official news has been received to the effect that Lieutenant Henderson's mission, reported to have been attacked by Chief Samory at Wa, while the British officer was making treaties with the chiefs in the Hinterland, and concerning whose safety the gravest fears were expressed, have been made prisoners by the Sofa tribe.

It is added that the members of the mission are in no danger.

GIFT TO THE PARIS BAZAAR.

The Name of the Donor Still Unknown to the Public.

PARIS, May 10.—It is not known yet who gave the 937,500f. ($187,500) received by the committee of the Charity Bazaar, the scene of the terrible fire last Tuesday. It was reported to-day that the gift was from Baroness Hirsch, and that she had made it in commemoration of the anniversary of the death of her husband, which took place April 21, 1896. Later in the day a semi-official denial was given to this report, and to-night the mystery of the gift is unsolved. It is announced that the anonymous gift, added to the first day's receipts of the bazaar, makes a total equal to the bazaar receipts in 1896, so that the committee has ample funds to distribute to the charities in which it is interested.

Cardinal Richard, the Archbishop of Paris, has written to President Faure thanking the Government for having taken part in the funeral ceremony on Saturday last at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, where a requiem mass was celebrated for the repose of the souls of the victims of the Charity Bazaar fire, and expressing confidence that the ceremony will mark an epoch by the union of all Frenchmen in their devotion to the country, and that henceforth there will be no dissension to separate French hearts united in grief.

The Comtesse Luppe a Victim.

PARIS, May 10.—The remains of the Comtesse Luppe have been identified by the doctors among the five uninterred bodies rescued from the Charité Bazar fire.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

SIMLA, British India, May 10.—A British officer and thirty coolies have been killed by an avalanche on the Sprinagarleh Road.

MELBOURNE, May 10.—A severe seismic disturbance took place to-day in South Australia and Victoria. The shock was intermittent, and continued for several minutes.

LONDON, May 10.—An explosion has occurred at the Snaefell lead mine on the Isle of Man. Many miners were entombed, and it is feared that at least seventeen have been killed.

LONDON, May 10.—The Danish bark Phonix, Capt. Ohle, which sailed from New York Dec. 14 for Port Natal, has been reinsured at 90 guineas. There has been nothing heard of the Phonix since she sailed last December.

LONDON, May 10.—The American bark José D. Bueno, Capt. Brooks, from Port Spain for the United States, grounded off Medialuna, Puerto Rico, near Mayaguez, and will probably prove a loss. The cargo is being discharged.

PARIS, May 10.—It is reported that several cases of the bubonic plague have been discovered by the Turkish officials on the Chinese frontier and just within the boundaries of the colony. Special precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

FLOORED WITH A BOOTJACK.

What Happened to a Burglar in a House in Hyde Park.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 10.—Three burglars last night entered the house of John Rohan, a farmer at Hyde Park, and encountered Rohan in the hall down stairs.

Rohan was aroused by the crash of broken glass just as he was going to bed, and ran in his stocking feet to meet the intruders.

In one hand he had an empty horse pistol and in the other a bootjack. He hit one burglar on the head with the bootjack and cracked the other, who was crawling through the window, with the pistol. The first man was knocked unconscious. Burglar No. 2 and a third man outside ran away.

Farmer Rohan recognized the unconscious man as Michael Doyle. When Doyle came to, he begged so hard that Rohan let him go. Doyle is sixty years old, and is reputed to be rich.

WILL OF POLLY HOLMES.

Several Contestants Appear to Claim a Colored Woman's Estate.

When the will of Polly Holmes comes up in the Surrogate's Court in Brooklyn to-day there will be several contestants on hand to question its validity. Polly Holmes was an old colored woman, who was long a domestic in the household of Daniel Huntington, who lived in Montague Street. She died in 1871.

By a will made in 1856 she left property at Canarsie now worth $5,000 to Miss Emmeline Nelson, also colored. The lawyer who drew up the will moved shortly afterward to New York, carrying the document with him. All trace of him was lost, and the will remained hidden until after his death, in 1893, when his widow found it and finally succeeded in communicating with Miss Nelson.

The grounds for the contest are that Polly Holmes is said to have married John Stiles a month after the will had been drawn up. The defense will endeavor to prove that Stiles was already married, and that the contract was therefore void.

EASY DIVORCES IN OHIO.

Judge Noble Says There Is No Need of Going to Dakota.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 10.—In an address before the City Ministers' Union, Judge C. W. Noble, who recently retired from the Common Pleas bench, severely arraigned the present tendency of divorces. He said:

"The power of a Judge of the Common Pleas Court is absolute. You can readily see that an easy Judge makes an easy divorce. I am sorry to say there are a good many 'easy' Judges in Ohio. Talk about going to Dakota or anywhere else for a divorce! I make the assertion without fear of contradiction that divorces are obtained with as little trouble right here in Ohio as in any other State in the Union, and the more shame of it. The Western reserve claims a good deal by way of pre-eminence for morality, but the banner county, considering population, in the United States for granting divorces is Ashtabula.

"Divorces are often necessary and proper, but the good Lord deliver us from the horde of fretful, peevish, ill-balanced, discontented, ugly tempered wives jostling the elbows of an equally sad lot of abusive, drunken, libidinous men, all clamoring for separation."

The Judge declared that there is no burning necessity for Ohio people to go to Dakota for divorce.

THE NORTH SIDE'S DEMANDS.

Better Train Facilities on the Elevated Road, a New Magistrate, and a Monument.

The North Side Board of Trade held a well-attended meeting last evening at its rooms, 278 Alexander Avenue. Louis Eckwort offered a resolution earnestly requesting the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company to furnish without delay to the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards additional rapid-transit facilities, particularly the extension of its line from Tremont to Bedford Park, and an increase in the number of through trains.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. President Wells offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the drafting of a bill to be presented to the Legislature providing for an additional City Magistrate for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, to be selected from the district east of the Bronx River. Another of President Wells's resolutions called for an appropriation by the State to erect a suitable monument in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards to Gen. Louis Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

TROLLEY FOR EIGHTH AVENUE.

West Side Citizens Meet in Order to Hasten Rapid Transit.

A meeting of the West Side Public Improvement Association was held last night at Demorest Hall, 232 West Fourteenth Street, to take action on the obstacles placed in the way of rapid transit on Eighth Avenue. President M. C. Milnor presided.

Upon motion of Jeremiah Pangborn resolutions were adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to wait upon the officers of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and tender to them the co-operation of the members of the association with a view to defeating the obstruction, by means of injunctions, in the interest of the Third Avenue Railway Company.

Several speakers denounced the policy of the Third Avenue Company in using the courts to prevent the extension of the trolley system to Eighth Avenue and Hudson Street.

A committee was appointed to call on the officials of the Metropolitan Company at the power house, Houston Street and Broadway, this afternoon at 4.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas H. Woodcock.

Thomas H. Woodcock, fifty-eight years old, died at his home, 155 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, after a lingering illness, Saturday. He was born in New York, and when quite a young lad went to Rockland Lake, N. Y. Later he started in the drug business there, and continued in that line for thirty-five years. About three years ago he came to New York to live. Funeral services will be held at the residence this evening at 8 o'clock. The Rev. J. H. Piper of Delaware Water Gap will officiate, and the interment will be in Oak Hill Cemetery, at Nyack. Mr. Woodcock leaves a wife and two daughters.

Henry E. Criddle.

Henry Earland Criddle died at his home, 238 West Forty-fourth Street, Sunday morning, in his thirty-ninth year. He was born in England and went to South Africa in the British Civil Service before his twentieth year. He had been in this country fourteen years, and was married six years ago, while residing in the West. He was World's Fair correspondent for Reuter's Agency, and subsequently held a position with Reuter's in this city. At the time of his death he was manager of an importing mercantile house. He leaves a wife, but no children.

Frank Foster.

Frank Foster, well known as having been the confidential secretary of William K. Vanderbilt for some years, until a short time ago, when he was obliged to retire because of illness, died in Newport Sunday evening. He resided in New York, where he was a well-known clubman, till he came to Newport a year ago for the benefit of his health. He was about forty-five years old and leaves a widow, who was Miss Frick, a charming Baltimore heiress. The interment will be in New York.

Lansing Lamont.

Lansing Lamont, the broker, of 52 Broadway, died last night at his home, 555 Fifth Avenue. He was the son of Charles A. and Anna M. Lamont. Mr. Lamont was a member of the American Geographical Society, the New York Yacht Club, and the Racquet and Tennis Club.

Obituary Notes.

C. BROUGH, the well-known manager of the Bank of Montreal, in Toronto, and one of Canada's most expert financiers, died yesterday. He was sixty years of age.

WILLIAM BRAMWELL CARR, capitalist, mine and land owner, and at one time a political leader of California, was found dead in bed in San Francisco yesterday by his wife. His death was evidently due to accidental suffocation.

JAMES WHITE, a pioneer of McLean County, Ill., died yesterday at Bloomington, Ill., aged seventy-eight. He was a native of Delaware County, N. Y. He was one of the leading Abolitionists of Central Illinois, and in 1849 rescued Abolition Champion Spencer from a mob in Bloomington.

JOHN MARTIN died yesterday at his home, in Easton, Penn., from an attack of heart failure. He was seventy years old. In early life he was a junk dealer, and amassed a large fortune. At the time of his death he was the owner of many valuable business and dwelling houses and building sites in Easton. In late years he kept a book store.

SAMUEL S. AYMAR, about seventy-eight years of age, a well-known resident of Jamaica, died suddenly at his residence, in Herman Avenue, yesterday, of old age. He was employed in the County Clerk's office, and was interested in clubs and secret societies. He leaves a wife and a daughter, and two sons.

STANLEY CROPSEY DE FOLLETT, a son of Albert De Follett, who disappeared in September, 1895, died at the home of his mother on Sunday, after a lingering illness. He was twenty-six years old. His death was due to tuberculosis. Funeral services will be held Wednesday evening at the house, at 8 o'clock. Burial will take place Thursday morning in Greenwood.

ALEXANDER ROBINSON, of the Robinson Brewing Company of Boston, died Sunday in Bournemouth, England. He was fifty-three years of age. Mr. Robinson was one of Boston's most prominent and successful men. He was a native of Glasgow, a thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar, and promin

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
49 and 40 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
88 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT
Members New York Stock Exchange.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.
Telephone, Nos. 3157 and 3158 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First and Second Mortgage Bonds and Coupons and Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons and Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

The Committee hereby announces that the plan and agreement dated March 19, 1897, has been declared effective.

More than EIGHTY PER CENT. of the various issues of bonds provided for under the plan have been deposited. Notice is hereby given that the time for the deposit of the above-named securities under the plan and agreement has been extended to and including May 15, 1897, after which date no securities will be received except on payment of such penalty as the Committee may impose. Security holders may assent to the plan by signing the agreement.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list Central Trust Company of New York Certificates of Deposit for above securities.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement may be obtained from the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

New York, May 1, 1897.
F. O. French,
Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Grant B. Schley,
Leonard Lewisohn,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y. 54 Wall St., N. Y.

Redemption Notice, No. 2
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that forty-two (42) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

64	269	403	582	772	884
68	278	424	591	785	924
91	308	433	647	809	938
157	329	452	701	818	965
190	330	534	702	824	966
198	376	540	719	866	972
247	378	559	764	867	980

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due August 1st, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage.
Central Trust Company of New York, by
G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, May 5th, 1897.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty-two bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Railway Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing August 1, 1897, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of August, 1897, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL.

To Contractors:

Bids will be received by the Board of Managers for supplying the Long Island State Hospital at Brooklyn and Kings Park with coal for the year beginning with October 1st, 1897. Specifications for same can be obtained at the office of the Steward, Long Island State Hospital, Brooklyn, corner Clarkson Street and Albany Avenue, and all information relative to supply and delivery of same that is not made clear in specifications can be given at that department.

Bids to be opened on Monday, May 24th, at 4 P. M., at the office of the Board of Managers, Room 107 Arbuckle Building, 267 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRUMAN J. BACKUS, Prest.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow but firm.

There was no increase of activity shown yesterday in the stock market, though quotations were well held. Public interest was not anywhere discernible. The market in its entirety was professional. Market prices went up or went down almost wholly as reflecting operations by brokers trading for their own accounts.

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Reports were current during the day of transactions for the account of speculative pools organized at Chicago in two or three stocks. Some Chicago speculators, credited with recent handsome profits in the grain market, are now popularly supposed to be inclined to turn their attention to Wall Street stocks. As usual with Chicago, the plans of these new pools are on the bear side.

***

Except for Chicago, transactions on an important scale are not being made for the account of any other out-of-town traders. The Philadelphia coterie seem to have their hands full with local stocks that have got into the dumps, while Boston is dazed over the flattening out of the recent much hippodromed boom in the copper shares.

***

More apparent activity is shown in the outside Wall Street security market than in any other speculative quarter. Standard Oil stock, the star exhibit of the outside group, rose again yesterday to a new high point record. It will be odd if some morning before long overconfident traders in some of the outside stocks do not wake up to find that they have been capitalizing some of their hopes rather recklessly. Standard Oil's remarkable advance—a hundred points within a few months—is much cited in Wall Street as something phenomenal. Really, however, it has not soared much more than some other outside securities, less seasoned and quite as much a mystery. A local gas property offers an especial illustration of the general buoyancy that has for some time past been ruling in outside securities. Not long ago its bonds were marketed at less than par, with its stock thrown in as a bonus. The company has probably made progress; its prospects are good; its securities have, however, hardly yet reached a stage where they can be rated as among the tested standard ones. Yet its bonds now command a handsome premium, its preferred stock is around par, and quotations for the common shares are above 60. This cheerful exhibit has come about in the outside security market. Bears do not operate to much advantage there; the outside security market is the special pasture of the bull. Sometimes, though, it does look as if the greensward there was being nibbled down a trifle close.

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At the meeting of the new Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange to-day preliminary work may be undertaken looking to the arrangement of a plan of campaign for the rejuvenation of Stock Exchange interests. With President Eames and Vice President Thomas for aggressive leaders, results ought to be possible, and ought to come soon.

***

Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $61,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123@122⅝; $1,000 5s, coupon, at 113¼, and $100 do at 112⅝.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	1¼	Met. Traction	⅝
Ann Arbor pf	1	Nat. Lead	⅝
C., B. & Q.	⅝	Nat. Lead pf	1
C., M. & St. P.	½	Reading 1st pf	½
Chi. & Northwest	⅝	Reading 2d pf	⅝
Del. & Hud.	⅝	Union Pacific	⅝
Laclede Gas	½	U. S. Leather pf	1½
Louis. & Nash.	½	Wabash pf	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Rome, W. & Og.	½
Gt. Northern pf	½	Tenn. C. & I.	⅛

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., H. V. & T. 5s, t. r.	1½	con. 6s	1
Erie 3d mtge	1½	St. P. 1st, D. & Gt. So. 1st	1¼
Peo. Gas of Chic, 1st	1	Wabash 1st	11

Bonds Declined.

Union Pacific Col. Tr. 6s 1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $72,397,437; balances, $5,894,870; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $825,383.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market were made at 1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates unchanged, at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¾@4.87½ for demand, $4.87⅝@$4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼@$4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼@95⅝ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 preium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

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Call money was weak again yesterday, many loans being made at 1¼ per cent. The demand fell off and the market was quite inactive. Commercial paper was fairly steady, choice names being rather more plentiful than for some time. Time money was unchanged.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@60¾c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47¼@49¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 392,021.47 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27 11-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan 1 to date	$1,480,771
Exports in same period	10,611,116
Net exports	$9,130,345
Net imports, 1896	3,839,931
Net exports, 1895	17,228,759
Net exports, 1894	8,528,616
Net exports, 1893	36,746,904

***

On the Stock Exchange, 190 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .28, and 1 share at .50. On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Comstock sold at .06, 300 shares Hale & Norcross at .80, and 50 shares Standard at 1.00.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were quiet in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 75¾; Atchison, ⅜, to 10⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 45½. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅞, to 94½; Canadian Pacific sold at 54⅝. New York Central at 102¼, Erie at 12½, Pennsylvania at 54⅜, and Reading at 9½. British consols advanced ⅛ to 113⅝ for money, and ⅝ to 113½ for the account.

American eagles quoted at 76s 5½d, an advance of 1d from Friday. Gold was quoted at Buenos Ayres at 196.50, and at Rome at 105.05. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes from the previous account: Cash on hand increased 15,980,000 marks; Treasury notes increased 660,000 marks; other securities decreased 22,760,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 29,460,000 marks.

THREE VITAL QUESTIONS.

Mr. Henry Amy, head of the Stock Exchange house of H. Amy & Co., is a believer in the prosperity which is coming to the business interests of the United States. But Mr. Amy believes that we are not yet entirely clear of the entanglements which have for so long been hampering trade. He believes that there is still danger in the European war situation, and that the domestic questions of tariff and currency must be entirely settled and disposed of before there can be any real improvement, either in Wall Street or in the country at large. In talking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. Amy said:

"I fully appreciate all the favorable conditions that now exist, and all the factors which, of themselves, promise general betterment throughout the country. I understand how excellent are our underlying conditions, and I firmly believe that in the future we shall see great improvement in the business interests of this country. But there are yet unsettled questions which will vex us and hamper our movements. There are yet influences which must be killed before we can move forward.

"Danger still lurks in the European situation, and there will be danger there until it is finally settled, and settled further than we now look for. The mere intervention of the powers and the cessation of hostilities between those two little countries in the southeast of Europe will not settle the European question. The concerted powers of Europe may step in and stop the war. Very likely they will. But it is altogether probable that every one of those powers will have claims to push forward—that every one of them will have an opinion as to the proper division of whatever spoils there may be. And there is very likely to be a difference of opinion which will endanger the peace of Europe.

"Every European statesman knows this, and there can be no permanent improvement in security markets abroad, nor here for that matter, until the war over there is absolutely settled, with all of its contingent questions. In the meantime British consols and French rentes may advance and they may decline, but any appreciation they may score can be only temporary and in anticipation of a favorable settlement of the Eastern question.

"At home we have two very serious problems confronting us—the currency and the tariff. As to the tariff, every one, when it was first taken up, expected that it would have been settled long before this. As yet the end is not in sight. No one can tell how long the agitation over schedules is to continue, how long the business community is to be kept in doubt. No matter how the tariff problem is finally settled, its settlement will tend to improve things, for it will remove from the situation one of its principal influences toward hesitation.

"Then we have the question of the currency—a question which should have been taken up before the tariff. The Republican Party was put into power to re-establish our monetary and banking system. But as yet there has never been the slightest intimation upon the part of the Executive that the present Administration ever intends to do anything in that direction. And inasmuch as our unstable currency system has been all along one of the most powerful of unsettling influences, there can never be perfect confidence among the business men of this country until we have a new currency system, or, at least, until we are assured that we are going to have one.

"If Mr. McKinley would only make some official utterance or do some official act which would show the country at large that his intentions were good in this currency matter, people would again have some confidence. But as it is, no one knows whether we are ever going to have the gold standard firmly established or not. And it is just that fact which creates apprehension. For it is the general opinion that unless something is done with the currency by this Administration there will be serious danger of a victory for silver when next the people of the country come together at the polls.

"These three questions—the war abroad, the currency and the tariff at home—still remain to block the path and impede progress. While they are pending there can be no substantial improvement, no improvement that is other than temporary. There may be advances in the security markets, but, inasmuch as they will be based on nothing but mere speculation as to the future outcome of these questions, they cannot be significant of anything. Until we are fully out of these perplexities there will be hesitation and depression."

A FEW DISAPPOINTED BEARS.

The Supreme Court decision in favor of the Bell Telephone Company, in the Berliner case, as announced yesterday, did not have the effect on Western Union stock that it was expected to have. For some time traders have been selling Western Union short in anticipation of a decision unfavorable to the company. They have had some sort of an idea that a victory for Bell Telephone in the Berliner suit would be the signal for that company to enter the telegraph field. Their hopes were blown away yesterday by the strength which the stock exhibited after the tenor of the decision became known. In Boston, however, Bell Telephone stock advanced 10 points.

SHORTS RAN TO COVER.

The strength of Tobacco yesterday seemed to come entirely from a covering of short contracts. The bears showed considerable nervousness, for which there was no satisfactory explanation, and put the price up on themselves. It was notable, however, that all the stock they required was furnished by brokers usually supposed to act for Tobacco insiders.

A BROADENING TENDENCY.

Yesterday's stock market showed a decided tendency to broaden. The list of stocks which were comparatively active was considerably longer than it has been for some little time, and the dealings seemed to be better distributed than heretofore. The bulls have been predicting a broader market for some time, and such a factor will probably be hailed with considerable satisfaction.

OGDEN AND CHICAGO GAS.

The Chicago Times-Herald explains a new "understanding" between the Chicago Gas Company and the Ogden Gas Company, as follows:

"There has been neither sale nor consolidation effected or contemplated. The Ogden Company is to be permitted to operate its north side gas plant without further opposition, though the exact amount of territory is not known. The Gas Trust will gradually withdraw its north side solicitors.

"The Ogden Company, on the other hand, will probably abandon, for the present at least, its intention to build a plant on the west side on the tract of ground secured two weeks ago. The Ogden Company will further refrain from active opposition to the Gas bills pending in the State Legislature.

"The course of the Ogden Company has been on the face of events what its officers have promised it would be. That is, it will manufacture and sell gas as a legitimate business. A great many financial people who have been straightforward in their belief that the Ogden Company was laying mains merely to sell out will now have reason to think better of the new enterprise."

THE ADVANTAGE OF LUXURY.

That there is profit in having fine offices and sumptuous appointments is evidenced by the following paragraph from a Chicago newspaper:

"Since the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank moved into its permanent home the constant stream of people entering and leaving the building has been a matter of general comment. While it is true that a large percentage are mere curiosity seekers, anxious to view the magnificent interior of the finest bank building in America, still a considerable proportion of those who enter the bank building as comparative strangers leave it with their names enrolled on the bank's books as customers. The first day the new building was opened there were 125 new customers entered on the books, and on the next 115 new names were enrolled. Most of these new accounts are from private individuals, though a goodly number are of large business firms and corporations."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	182	184
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	68
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 6s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	70	72
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	107	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	38	40
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction pf.	26	28
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	128	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	170	173
Third Avenue Railroad	149	150
Union Ry. 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	69	71
Hoboken Ferry 5s	99	101
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	89	90¾
N. Y. & E. R. stock	63	66
Union Ferry stock	62	62¾
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	132	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	104	106
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	78	81
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	74	78
*Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	216	218
Grand Rapids Gas stock	64	66
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	250	254
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	60½	61½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	98	100
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	110	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	102	103
St. Paul Gas bonds	74	76
Standard Gas, New York	104	105
Standard Gas, New York pf.	119	122
Standard Gas, New York 1st	113	116
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	65	67
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	95	96

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	10	14
Celluloid Company stock	50	59
Cramp Shipyard stock	48	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	60	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	99
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	43	48
Michigan Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	82	88
New York Air Brake Company	18	21
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	3
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	310	312
Trenton Pottery	8½	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6¼	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	85	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	72	74
Wagner Car Company	149	151
Worthington Pump pf.	76	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	100
Central & South America Tel.	117	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	½	¾
Hudson River Tel. stock	60	63
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	62	66
Madison Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	55
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	46	47
New York & New Jersey Tel.	134	138
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	16	18½
Troy Director pf.	34	37

*Ex interest.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Manhattan	220
American Exchange	170	Market & Fulton	200
Broadway	250	Mechanics'	180
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Mechan. & Traders'	125
Central National	100	Mercantile	165
Chase National	400	Merchants'	140
Chatham	140	Merchants' Ex.	114
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	440
City	500	Nassau	160
Citizens'	125	National Union	200
Columbia	100	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	208	New York	230
Continental	130	New York County	380
Corn Exchange	285	National Bank N. A.	135
East River	135	Pacific	175
Fifth Avenue	1000	Park	260
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	210
Fourth National	178	Phenix	105
Gallatin National	310	Republic	150
Garfield National	500	Second National	425
German American	110	Seventh National	100
Germania	850	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	163	State of New York	110
Hanover	825	Third National	90
Hudson River	155	Tradesmen's	97
Import. & Traders'	525	United States Nat.	175
Irving	140	West Side	273
Leather Manufac'rs'	180	Western National	114
Lincoln National	750		

There were sales of 15 shares of Columbia at 170 and 1 share of Western National at 114, seller 20 flat.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The market was moderately active, with prices showing general advances over those of Saturday. Metropolitan Traction was a prominent feature, advancing to 105⅜ on good buying. The local tractions were bought on unconfirmed rumors that the consolidation scheme has been practically consummated. The railway list was higher, Reading advancing on arbitrage dealings, while Lehigh Valley was in good demand, scoring an advance to 24. The closing was strong. Traction companies' earnings are now receiving a good deal of attention. Saturday Union's gross receipts were very large, $37,000; yesterday they amounted to about $26,500. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey, whose Passaic line was opened yesterday, is also doing a big business. $9,500 on Saturday and $9,000 yesterday. Closing quotations for the leading issues:

Lehigh Valley	24	24¼
Pennsylvania	52	52½
Reading	9 7-16	9 9-16
Reading 1st pf.	20 7-16	20 9-16
Reading 2d pf.		12 7-16
Reading G. 4s, t. c.		81¾
Electric & People's 4s		70½
Metropolitan Traction	105¾	106
Philadelphia Traction	69½	69⅝
Baltimore Traction	19½	19⅝
Union Traction	9¾	9⅞
Pennsylvania Heat, Light & Power	13¾	14
Pennsylvania Heat, Light & P. pf.	31¼	31½
United Gas Improvement	71¾	72¼
Electric Storage	17¼	18
Electric Storage pf.	18½	20
Welsbach Light	40¾	41
American Railway Electric	5¾	6

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 10.—The Boston market had two prominent features or groups of features. The American Bell Telephone Company adds another to its long list of legal victories. An advance from $222 to $232 in the price of the stock resulted. The decision practically gives the Bell twelve years' control of the long-distance transmitter. Erie Telephone rose from 64 to 66, and New England, which sold at 103¼ Saturday, a gain of 1¼ for the day, was 104 bid. Bell fell back to 220 in the late trading. The London copper market had a sensational rise—17s 6d per ton in spot G, M, B, and 16s 3d in futures. The domestic market is firmer. It has been stated, and apparently the statement is correct, that copper sold last week under 11 cents for a large lot, but it was sold at 11 cents in Boston to-day, and is bid for more on round lots. The effect on the copper shares was pronounced. Montana rose 2½ to 147½, and Butte ¾, to 17. Tamarack was up 5, at 119. In gold shares Merced was up 1¼, at 8¾. Pioneer quiet at 3½. West End Street rose ¾ more, to 75½.

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	213	214
Boston & Lowell	213	214
Boston & Maine	160	..
Boston & Providence	264	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	102	103
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	104¾	105½
Fitchburg pf.	93½	94¼
Old Colony	177	178
West End	75	75½
West End pf.	..	94
Wisconsin Central	1	1⅝
Oregon Short Line	15¼	16

Mining Companies.

Aetna (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	..	.90
Arnold	2¼	2¾
Atlantic	10	..
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.15
Boston & Montana	117½	118
Butte & Boston	16¾	16⅞
Columet & Hecla	352	..
Centennial	6	6¼
Franklin	10	11
Gold Coin Mines	4⅝	4⅞
Kearsarge	14¾	15
Napa (quicksilver)	..	6¼
Osceola	29	29½
Pioneer (gold)	3¼	3½
Quincy	106½	110
Santa Isabel	..	13
Tamarack	119	120
Tamarack Junior	14	..
Tecumseh	1½	2¼
Wolverine	8¾	8¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	228	229
Dominion Coal	9½	9¾
Dominion Coal pf.	82	84
Eastman Car Heater	..	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	145	148
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20	..
Mexican Telephone	.60	.75
New England Telephone	103	..
Philadelphia Company	15¾	15¾
United States Oil	10¾	11
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	51

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	½	1
Merced Gold Mining	8¼	8¾
Old Dominion Copper Mining	14	14½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	307	307	307
1st week May	$21,272	$21,973	$21,405
From Jan. 1	430,147	387,759	356,227

CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—

Mileage	210	210	210
4th week April	$16,855	$20,325	$18,435
Month	54,071	60,021	53,297

COLORADO MIDLAND—

Mileage	350	350	350
Month April	$139,390	$160,725	$141,687
From Jan. 1	526,969	600,167	486,503

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,657
1st week May	$123,500	$127,100	$126,300
From July 1	6,886,303	6,405,022	5,843,703

FITCHBURG—

Mileage	450	450	450
Month March	$545,441	$586,981	$587,195
From Jan. 1	1,565,505	1,676,021	1,580,108

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

Month April	1,567,787	1,628,741	1,460,484
From July 1	18,506,975	18,668,274	15,896,234

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—

Mileage	961	961	961
4th week April	$92,870	$86,425	$89,444
Month	293,859	286,420	218,195
From Jan. 1	1,308,197	1,273,229	1,252,872

KANSAS CITY, MEM. & BIRMINGHAM—

Mileage	276	276	276
4th week April	$23,420	$23,837	$21,256
Month	82,736	75,201	66,125
From Jan. 1	386,248	362,747	297,556

NORTHERN PACIFIC—

Mileage	4,497	4,497	4,497
4th week April	$440,091	$366,003	$412,464
Month	1,252,204	1,321,265	1,307,735
From July 1	15,638,754	17,326,399	.....

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
1st week May	$106,646	$89,831	$104,787
From Jan. 1	2,245,759	2,149,807	2,305,992

WABASH—

Mileage	1,935	1,935	1,935
1st week May	$198,866	$214,918	$204,424
From July 1	9,843,533	11,077,354	10,217,827

FITCHBURG for quarter ended March 31—

Gross earnings	1,565,595	1,676,020	1,580,107
Op. expenses	1,127,230	1,307,189	1,176,797
Net earnings	438,275	368,830	403,310
Fixed charges	389,718	380,757	387,394
Surplus	48,557	*11,927	15,916
July 1 to March 31—			
Gross earnings	5,382,304	5,760,976	.....
Op. expenses	3,802,555	4,072,770	.....
Net earnings	1,579,749	1,688,206	.....
Fixed charges	1,145,794	1,129,564	.....
Surplus	433,955	558,642	.....

*Deficit.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for March—

Gross earnings	1,807,201	1,724,829	1,583,284
Op. expenses	1,254,596	1,209,692	1,031,585
Net earnings	552,605	515,137	551,699
July 1 to March 31—			
Gross earnings	16,938,238	17,029,533	14,435,750
Expenses & taxes	11,670,507	11,159,322	10,083,099
Net earnings	5,267,731	5,870,211	4,352,651

LONG ISLAND for quarter ended March 31—

Gross earnings	620,495	631,218	580,569
Op. expenses	619,135	607,885	558,291
Net earnings	1,360	23,333	102,278
Other income	10,657	....	3,644
Total income	12,017	23,333	105,922
Fixed charges	299,379	278,346	232,690
Deficit	287,362	255,093	146,688

The general balance sheet shows cash on hand, $146,016, and profit and loss, deficiency, of $1,722,872.

NEW ENGLAND for quarter ended March 31—

Gross earnings	1,130,620	1,065,381	1,297,829
Op. expenses	900,018	1,784,740	1,002,566
Net earnings	230,602	260,641	295,263
Other income	6,292	5,947	1,312
Total income	236,894	266,588	296,575
Charges	395,568	381,200	463,069
Deficit	158,676	114,612	166,494

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con.	.07	.08
Andes	.22	.22
Belcher	.30	.32
Best & Belcher	.59	.62
Bullion

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, May 10, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	115	55	American Express	114	114	113	113	.....
11¼	11¼	652	American Spirits Mfg.	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	30⅝	508	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	29⅞	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅜
115¾	115¾	15,133	American Sugar Refs.	114⅞	115¾	114⅝	115¾	— ⅛
103⅜	104	407	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	104	104	104	104	+ ¼
87	88	50	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	88½	88½	88½	88½	.....
72⅞	72½	5,289	American Tobacco	71⅝	72⅝	71⅝	72⅝	+1¼
104	..	60	Am. Tobacco pf	105	105	104¾	104¾	.....
9¼	11	55	Ann Arbor	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
25½	20½	120	Ann Arbor pf	25½	25½	25½	25½	+1
10¾	10½	150	At., T. & S. F	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
19⅝	19⅝	1,198	At., T. & S. F. pf.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	12	200	Baltimore & Ohio	11½	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9	9¼	500	Bay State Gas	9	9	9	9	.....
20¼	21	157	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	.....
..	..	70	Brooklyn Union Gas	108½	109	108½	109	.....
106	106¼	604	Brooklyn U. G., ex div.	106	106¾	106¾	106¾	.....
46	47	100	Canada Southern	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ¼
53¾	54¼	200	Canadian Pacific	54¼	54½	54¼	54¼	— ¾
16⅜	16⅞	120	Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	.....
74⅜	74⅞	10,423	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	74½	75⅛	74½	74⅝	+ ⅜
82¼	82½	8,435	Chicago Gas	81⅝	82⅝	81⅝	82⅝	+ ⅛
74	74⅛	14,116	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	73⅝	74⅜	73⅝	74	+ ½
131	131½	8	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	131	131	131	131	.....
104⅜	104⅝	923	Chi. & Northwest	104⅛	104⅞	104⅛	104⅜	+ ⅜
63⅝	63¾	2,670	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	63¼	63⅞	63¼	63⅝	+ ⅜
29⅛	29⅜	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	29⅛	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
1¼	1¾	100	Col. & Hock. Val. & Tol.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	.....
163¾	164	2,095	Consolidated Gas Co.	163½	163⅞	162	163¾	— ⅛
106	106¼	500	Delaware & Hudson	106	106⅝	106	106⅝	+ ⅛
148½	149	305	Del., Lac. & West	148½	149	148½	148⅝	— ⅜
108	109	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	108	109¼	108	109¼	.....
31	31¼	500	General Electric	31⅜	31⅝	31¼	31¼	.....
129	130	126	Great Northern pf	129	130	129	130	— ½
27½	35	100	Green Bay & Winona	30	30	30	30	.....
9⅝	94	17	Illinois Central	92	93¼	92	93¼	.....
33	35	10	Illinois Steel Co	33	33	33	33	.....
6	6½	30	Iowa Central	6	6	6	6	.....
22¼	23½	100	Laclede Gas	22¾	23	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
44½	44⅝	2,900	Louisville & Nashville	44½	45	44⅜	44⅝	+ ⅛
82¾	83	2,825	Manhattan Con.	82⅝	83¼	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅛
105⅞	106	610	Metropolitan Traction.	105¾	105¾	105¼	105½	+ ⅜
95	99	10	Michigan Central	95	95	95	95	.....
10⅞	11	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
27	27½	500	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	27	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
13	13¾	2,287	Missouri Pacific	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
24⅜	25	2,451	National Lead Co.	24½	25½	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
92½	93	782	National Lead Co. pf.	91½	93	91½	92½	+1
7	20	20	National Starch 2d pf.	7	8	7	8	.....
78½	78¾	1,115	New Jersey Central	78⅝	79¼	78⅝	78⅝	+ ⅛
99⅞	100⅛	435	New York Central	100	100	100	100	+ ¼
22⅝	23⅜	70	Nor. & West. pf.	22⅜	23	22⅜	22⅝	.....
4	4¼	200	North American	4	4	4	4	.....
13	13⅛	2,125	Northern Pacific	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
36⅝	37	6,124	Northern Pacific pf.	36⅜	37¼	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅛
42	43¼	35	N. Y. & N. Eng. pf.	41½	41⅞	41½	41⅞	.....
27⅜	28	740	Pacific Mail	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	.....
..	..	30	Pennsylvania R. R.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	.....
157	157½	170	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	157½	157½	157½	157½	+ ¼
117	119	100	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	118	118	118	118	— ⅛
18⅞	19	10,329	Reading	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
40⅞	41	2,438	Reading 1st pf.	40⅝	41⅛	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
24½	25	510	Reading 2d pf.	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	4¾	72	St. L. & San Fran.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
38	38¾	228	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
12¾	13½	140	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
2¾	3½	100	St. Louis Southw.	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
56⅝	56⅞	3,912	St. Paul & Omaha	57	57¼	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
15	15¾	250	Southern Pacific	15¼	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
7⅞	8	200	Southern Railway	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
26	26½	305	Southern Railway pf.	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	.....
19⅝	19¾	4,035	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	20¼	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
149	149½	225	Third Avenue	150	150	149	149	.....
6¼	6⅝	9,005	Union Pacific	5⅝	6⅜	5⅝	6⅜	+ ⅛
55	55¼	4,580	U. S. Leather pf.	54	55½	54	54⅞	+1⅛
13	14	400	United States Rubber	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
63	65	370	U. S. Rubber pf.	63	63⅝	63	63⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	13	750	Wabash pf.	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
75⅞	76	15,564	Western Union Tel.	76	76¼	75⅝	76	.....
..	1¼	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	1	1	1	1	.....
2⅜	3½	225	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	3¼	3¼	3	3	+ ⅛
Sales.....		143,319						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip 120 68
1,000 69
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 79
At, T & S F gen 4s
10,000 ..... 80⅜
10,000b3 ..... 80½
10,000 ..... 80½
8,000 ..... 80⅜
23,000c's Court 80½
1,500 ..... 80½
12,000 ..... 80½
1,500 ..... 80½
Adjustment 4s
5,000 45
15,000 ..... 45⅜
500 ..... 45⅜
5,000 ..... 45½
4,000 ..... 45⅜
6,000 ..... 45½
Austin & N W 1st
12,000 ..... 84½
Balt & Ohio 8s, 1885-1925
10,000 90
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
4,000 ..... 119⅞
1,000 120
Brooklyn City 1st
1,000 ..... 114½
Brooklyn R T 5s
5,000 ..... 75¾
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
20,000 ..... 110⅞
20,000 111
Buf, R & P G M 5s
2,000 98
Buffalo & Erie new
5,000 104
Bur, C R & N 1st
5,000 ..... 107⅜
Canada So 1st gtd
19,000 111
Cent of N J gen 5s
3,000s20F 110¼
7,000 ..... 110¼
3,000s20F 110¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
5,000 ..... 73½
5,000 ..... 73¾
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
3,000 99
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
10,000 ..... 118½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
6,000 ..... 101⅜
6,000 ..... 101⅝
6,000 ..... 101¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
6,000 ..... 93¾
3,000 ..... 99½
Chicago & Erie 1st
2,000 ..... 100¾
11,000s15F 109¼
2,000 109
Chi, Ind & C Co 1st
5,000 98
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
10,000 ..... 42⅜
2,000 ..... 42¼
Chi & N W coup gold 7s
5,000 ..... 120½
Chi & N W ext 4s
1,000 ..... 103½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
1,000 ..... 105⅛
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
5,000 97
Chi, St L & N O 5s
5,000 ..... 122½
2,000 123
C, St P, M & O cons
1,000 ..... 131½
Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s
3,000 ..... 101¾
17,000 101
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
2,000 95
40,000s10F 95
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certfs
3,000 68
Commercial Cable 4s
5,000 100
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 91½
Den & Rio Grande 1st
5,000 ..... 109⅞
Detroit Gas Co 5s
21,000 72
5,000 73
10,000 ..... 73½
10,000 74
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
8,000 112
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
13,000 100
Erie gen lien 3-4s
15,000 62
Total sales.. 143,319

Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st
1,000 101
Erie 4s prior bonds
35,000 ..... 89½
500 ..... 88⅛
27,000 89
10,000 ..... 89½
3,000 ..... 89½
Trust Co certfs
1,000 ..... 84½
Oregon R & N 1st
7,000 ..... 112½
Oregon R & N 4s
2,000 ..... 82½
500 ..... 82½
3,000 ..... 82⅝
Oregon Short Line 6s, Tr Co certfs
9,000 ..... 116⅜
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ..... 74½
People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s
7,000 104
2d gtd 6s
1,000 108
Peo & Eastern 1st
1,000 70
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
2,000 ..... 100½
Reading Co gen 4s
1,000 ..... 80⅞
42,000 81
20,000 ..... 81⅛
35,000 ..... 81¼
2,000 ..... 81⅜
20,000 ..... 81¼
Rich & Dan 6s
1,000 122
Rio Grande West 1st
2,000 73
8,000 ..... 72⅜
10,000 ..... 72⅞
10,000b3 ..... 72½
10,000 ..... 72⅞
5,000 ..... 72¾
7,000 ..... 72⅞
St L & S F 2d, Class B
1,000 112
500 ..... 111¾
St L & S F 4s
5,000 ..... 63¾
5,000 ..... 63⅞
2,000 64
St L S W 1st
5,000 65
St Paul & Duluth 2d
5,000 102
St P, M & M consld 6s
5,000 127
3,000 ..... 126¾
Con 6s, redu to 4½s
2,000 ..... 106⅝
San An & Ar Pass 4s
10,000 ..... 57½
3,000 ..... 57⅝
10,000 ..... 57¾
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 90½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 89¾
2,000 ..... 89⅝
500 ..... 89⅝
5,000 ..... 89⅜
1,000 ..... 89⅝
4,000 ..... 89½
Standard R & T 6s
1,000 ..... 67¼
1,000 ..... 67⅜
3,000 ..... 67⅞
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 89
Union Pac 1st, 1890
1,000c 102½
Union Pac col tr 6s
10,000 100
Union Pac ext s fd 8s, Tr Co certfs
1,000 88
Utah So ext 1st, Trust Co certfs
7,000 ..... 74½
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 101¾
13,000 102
Wabash 2d 5s
10,000 ..... 65½
West Shore gtd 4s
12,000 ..... 100¼
1,000c 109½
Registered
1,000 ..... 108¾
W N Y & P inc
1,000 9
West Union deb 5s, '75, registered
2,000 105
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 30
2,000 ..... 30¼
$1,802,220

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Sp. Mfg	11½	11½	11¼	11½
8,530	Am. Sugar Ref	114¾	115⅝	114¼	115⅝
200	American Tobacco	71⅞	72	71⅞	72
1,740	Chicago Gas	81¾	82½	81⅝	82½
800	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	63¾	64	63¾	63¾
5,610	Chi., Bur. & Q.	74⅜	75⅛	74⅜	74⅞
7,750	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	73⅜	74⅜	73⅜	74¼
800	C., St. P., M. & O.	57½	57⅞	56⅝	57
860	Central of N. J.	79¼	79¾	78⅝	78⅝
10	Chi. & Northwest	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
10	Delaware & Hud.	106	106	106	106
800	Louisville & Nash.	44⅜	45¼	44⅛	44⅞
710	Manhattan	82½	83½	82⅝	82⅝
230	Missouri Pacific	13	13¼	12⅞	13¼
10	New York Central	100	100	100	100
20	National Lead	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
550	Northern Pac. pf.	37	37⅜	37	37
100	Pacific Mail	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
8,740	Reading	18⅞	19⅜	18⅝	19¼
10	Southern pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½
150	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	19⅞	20¼	19⅞	20¼
470	Union Pacific	6	6⅜	6	6⅜
170	U. S. Leather pf.	55	55	55	55
50	U. S. Rubber	13	13	13	13
10	Wabash pf.	13	13	13	13
8,410	Western Union	75¼	76⅜	75¼	76⅛
41,200					

BONDS.

$10,000	At., T. & S. F. adj.	45¼	45½	45¼	45¼
3,000	Chi. & Erie 1st	109	109¼	109	109¼
3,000	Laclede Gas 5s	95	95	95	95
5,000	Reading gen. 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
4,000	Wabash 2d	65¼	65½	65¼	65½
$25,000					

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 10.—West Chicago was the active market on the stock list, but in spite of the amount of trading done it did not make a point all day, although it came within ⅛ of doing so. The opening was at 102¾, the lowest 102. Regular stock was about ⅝ under account prices. Match opened at 143 and fell off to 142, this in spite of the fact that the Liverpool factory was turned over to Coates & Co. to-day. Little was done in any other local securities. Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	21⅞
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	69¼
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	9
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf	34
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co	25
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co. pf	48¼
Chicago City Railway	215
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	141¾
Lake Street Elevated	18⅝
Int. Pkg. Co.	22
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	9
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf	35
New York Biscuit Company	48¾
North Chicago Street Railroad	220
Street's W. S. Car Line	13
West Chicago Street Railroad	102⅝
Lake Street Elevated, tr. ctfs	11

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1801	.06	..
4s, r., 1907	110¾	111¼
4s, c., 1907	112	112½
4s, r., 1925	122¾	123
4s, c., 1925	122¾	123
5s, r., 1904	113	113½
5s, c., 1904	113	113½
Currency 6s, 1898	104¼	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..
Adams Express	151	153
Alb. & Sus.	175	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r. 6s	64	..
Am. Coal	110	120
Am. Cotton Oil	10½	11½
Am. Cotton Oil pf. 5s	58½	..
At. & Pac.	3	6
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	11½	3
Boston A. L. pf.	103	106
Brunswick Co.	⅛	⅝
Buff., R. & P. pf.	16½	20
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	50
Bur., C. R. & N.	65	75
Central Pacific	7⅛	7⅞
Chi. & Alton	148¾	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98
Chi. & N. W. pf.	164½	155
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50
Clev. & P., ex d.	159	160
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	⅞
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	3
Col. Fuel & Iron	15½	17½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	87
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	3½	4
Com. Cable	150	..
Consol. Coal	30	..
Den. & R. G.	9½	10¼
D. & R. G. pf.	37½	38½
D. M. & Ft. D.	9	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	58	75
D., S. S. & A.	2⅝	3½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	5⅝	8
Erie	11½	12½
Erie 1st pf.	27½	29½
Erie 2d pf.	16⅜	17⅝
Eighth Avenue	..	330
Erie Tel. & Tel.	64½	..
Ev. & T. H. pf.	23	27
Ev. & T. H. pf.	33	41
G. B. & W., Deb., A	..	35
G. B. & W., Deb., B	..	2
Harlem	312	..
Homestake	36	40
Iowa Central pf.	20	25
Jer. & C. Coal pf.	85	95
Jollet & Chicago	156	..
Kan. & Mich.	3	6
Keokuk & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	12	14
Keokuk & West	..	35
Laclede Gas pf.	76	78
L. E. & W.	13¼	..
L. E. & W. pf.	63	65
Lake Shore	163½	165¼
Long Island	41	48
Mah. Coal R.	120	..
Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115
Md. Coal pf.	40	60
Mexican Central	7½	..
Mex. Nat. certfs	1¼	1½
Minn. & St. L.	17	18½
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	75½	77½
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	45	46
Minn. Iron	43	45½
Mobile & Ohio	17	20
Morris & Essex	163	166
Nat. Lin. Oil	10	12
National Starch	2	3½
Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	58
Nat. St. 2d pf.	8	20
New Cent. Co.	4	6
New England	87	89
N. Y. & N. H.	168	171
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	12¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	..	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	26	29
N. Y., S. & W.	7½	8
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	20¾	21½
Norfolk So.	90	70
Nor. & West	9½	10¼
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	8¼	10
Ore. R. & N.	10	20
Ore. R. & N. pf.	42	43½
Ore. S. L. w. i.	11	11¾
Pacific Mail	27¼	28
Penn. Coal	325	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	¾	5
Peo. & Eastern	3	6
P., C., C. & St. L.	11⅞	12¾
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	44	48¾
P., Ft. W. & C.	160	170
Quicksilver	1⅜	2½
Quicksilver pf.	..	10
Rens. & Saratoga	175	185
Rio G. W. pf.	30	38½
Second Avenue	..	130
St. L. S. W. pf.	6¾	7¼
St. P. & D.	18	23
St. P. & D. pf.	..	87
St. P., M. & M.	115	117
St. P. & O. pf.	138	145
Sil. bull. certfs	60¼	60¾
Sixth Avenue	..	180
Standard R. & T.	7⅜	7½
Texas Pacific	8½	9¼
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	15	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
U. P., D. & G.	1	1½
U. S. Express	38	41
U. S. Leather	6¾	8
Wabash	4⅞	5
Wells-F. Express	101½	103
West. Union Beef.	5	6½
Wis. Central	1	1¼

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM M. HALSTED.—William M. Halsted, printer, at 18 and 20 Rose Street, yesterday confessed judgment for $1,098.25, to the Metropolitan Realty Company, for rent.

THE E. S. DEAN COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky yesterday received another attachment against the E. S. Dean Company, bucket-shop stock brokers of 35 Broadway, for $400, in favor of Bernard Sokolow.

GEORGE WILLIAM WALLACE.—Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court has appointed Francis D. Dowley receiver of the real estate and all other property of George William Wallace, son of the late James Wallace, brewer, of 394 Cherry Street, on the application of Catharine Donohue.

THE EMPIRE CLOAK HOUSE.—Justice Beach of the Supreme Court has appointed Frank J. Neulis receiver of the partnership property of the Empire Cloak House, which was composed of Fanny Klauber, Isaac Levy Storch, and Adolph Siegel, who are cousins, in a suit brought by Mrs. Klauber against the other two partners to settle up their affairs.

JAMES R. BROWNE.—Judgment for $7,454 was entered yesterday against James R. Browne by Blumenstiel & Hirsch on behalf of Dent, Allcroft & Co., of London. Mr. Browne, the judgment roll states, was formerly bookkeeper for the firm in this city at 15 and 17 Greene Street, and he is accused of embezzling $7,264 since Feb. 1, 1895. He was arrested about a month ago on this charge in a civil suit, and has since been in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $7,500 bail.

JOHN F. CAMMANN.—John F. Cammann, livery stable keeper, at 163 and 165 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, confessed another judgment yesterday, this one being in favor of Anna Bendix, for $2,180, for borrowed money, and execution was issued to the Sheriff. An attachment was also obtained against him by Charles S. Hayes for $700 for professional services. Mr. Cammann became bondsman on May 6 last, for Jacob Lemberg for $1,000, growing out of the exposure of the E. S. Dean Company.

THE NEW YORK FLOWER COMPANY.—Selma De Jong, doing business as the New York Flower Company, manufacturer of artificial flowers, at 77 West Third Street and 67 West Houston Street, made an assignment yesterday to Isaac Frank of Frank & Levi, without preferences. The business was established four years ago by her husband, Jacob De Jong, and has been carried on in her name for a year past. Mr. Levi said that the liabilities are not yet determined, but he thought the assets would be between $5,000 and $6,000. He expected a favorable settlement would soon be made, and a meeting of creditors would be called to consider her affairs.

Attachment Against Sayer.

Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey received an attachment yesterday against Octavio Sayer, Jr., doing business as W. B. Denison & Co., importers of mirrors at 133 and 135 West Twenty-third Street, in favor of Edward S. McGrath for $9,500, which was obtained by T. R. Hart. Mr. McGrath, who had been employed by Mr. Sayer, claims he had an agreement to purchase the business from Mr. Sayer, that he went to considerable expense in obtaining the necessary money, assumed obligations, and made contracts, and then Mr. Sayer refused to sell, whereupon Mr. McGrath claims $9,500 damages.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered May 10. The first name is that of the debtor:

AMERICAN GROCERY COMPANY—J. Pirkl $455
BEETZ, Augusta W.—D. H. Flansburgh 217
BLAUVELT, John M.—W. Clarke 251
BROWNE, James R.—J. C. Capel and others 7,454
BARUCH, Solomon—A. L. Chatterton 33
CAMMANN, John F.—G. N. Reinhardt and another 210
CAMMANN, John F.—Anna Bendix 2,180
CASHRIEL, Bernhard—S. Zweig 119
COSTELLO, Patrick—W. Fitzgerald 154
CARTER, Shields S.—Mary L. Carter 795
CHEEVER, Charles A.—J. L. Searing and another 2,900
DINKELSPIEL, Julius—Metropolitan Street Railway Co. 663
DUX, Jacob—Raynor & Perkins Envelope Company 79
DAVIS, George H.—H. O'Neill 168
EVANS, Thomas, and Bernard Voss—C. F. Thompson 108
EDWARDS, Charles A.—S. L. Parsons 464
FUECHSEL, Albert E. and Nella B.—Mary E. Huss 3,456
FISCHER, John—The Oxley and Enos Manufacturing Company 112
FRENCH, Thomas H.—Isabelle Evesson 10,357
FRENCH, T. H.—S. Bayman and another 10,231
FUECHSEL, Albert E. and Nella B.—Mary E. Huss 3,456
GROSS, Philip H.—Horrocks Desk Company 145
GOODWIN, Edgar B.—D. J. Murphy 111
GORDON, John S., and Joseph Kerr—J. M. Geery 198
HAMP, Annie—A. Zelle 385
HAYGAZOUN, Topakyan—The Third National Bank Company 171
HENDRICKS, Samuel E.—Joseph L. R. Wood, as trustee 162
HAWES, George E., and Thomas P. Wilkinson—J. Zimmermann and another 509
HALSTED, William M.—Metropolitan Realty Company 1,098
HEESEMANN, George and Emma C.—H. P. Trattel and others 852
HEKTOGRAPH MANUFACTURING COMPANY—Rosalie Epstein 1,298
INMAN, Flora F., and Oliver P. Raymond —Ella F. Conklin 177
IRVING, Mary, and Edward Pierce—W. F. Cole 124
JACKSON, Meyer—The Mayor, &c. 264
JONES, William L.—J. F. Ackerman 1,006
JOHNSON, John A.—James Murray and another 494
JACKSON, Meyer—Standard Gaslight Company of New York 274
KEEFE, Clara A.—H. M. Willard 471
KATZ, Herman—S. Frankel and another 389
KOCH, Joseph—D. B. Powell and another 372
LIMBACK, Julius—C. Doescher 77
LAGESSON, Carl J.—J. R. Setz 271
LANCASTER, James H.—C. F. Thompson 334
McDAVITT, John J.—G. M. Wright, assignee 1,959
McDONNELL, John W.—I. S. Vought and another 141
McAULEY, William H.—H. Bolnick 27
MALONEY, Thomas—F. C. Goffe 157
MARKS, Nathan—B. Levy 577
NEPPERT, Frances—C. A. Stewart 31
OPPENHEIMER, Henry—D. B. Powell and others 509
OLMESDAHL, August—Antoine Olmesdahl, costs 110
PENISTON, James Z.—F. S. Brown 921
PICKHARDT, Abram C.—Zeta Psi Club of New York 83
PURCELL, John J.—J. McLaughlin and another 520
POLICKE, Adolph—Elizabeth Strubel and others 101
RILLING, Rosa—Philip and William Rilling Brewing Company 1,199
ROTHSCHILD, Therese—C. T. Sherer and another, costs 80
SAVEK, Joseph—D. Schiff 172
STEVENS, Ledyard—Garden City Co. 174
SCHWARTZ, Max and Michael Tobias—Metropolitan Street Railway Company 226
STEWART, Robert, and M. H. Kursheidt—W. B. Sammis 542
STEWART, Robert and M. H. Kursheidt—W. B. Sammis 542
SMITH, Charles F.—C. H. Rustis 124
STIEGLITZ, Siegmund—R. B. Ellison and others 619
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—G. Cliento 712
THE MAYOR, &c.—William Carroll 375
THEILMAN, Alice C.—Alice A. McKee 280
TITCOMB, Edward M. and Alvan Wilkins—G. F. Holder 1,002
TOWNSEND, Henry E.—S. Shelden 40
WARSAWSKI, Benjamin—G. S. Aldrich 693
WEHLE, Charles—P. Dunn and another costs 78
WEBER, Simon—I. Uhren 146
WIRTH, Pauline, as administratrix—Magdalena Bugmann 860
WARNER, Homer H.—A. L. Chatterton 50
WINSMORE, Robert S.—S. S. Covert 373
WAGNER, Catherine V.—The Sterling Glove Company 106
ZAPP, Mary and Mary M.—A. Zapp 123

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	.82¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.30
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.23
Cotton, middling	.07 11-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08
Butter, State, finest creamery	.15
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.40
Lard, prime	4.25
Molasses, O. K. prime	.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06½
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	9.25
Beef, family	9.75
Beef hams	23.00
Sugar, granulated	.04 9-16
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lead	.32½
Copper, lake ingot	10.80

CHICAGO, May 10.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 74½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@75¼c; No. 2 red, 82¼@83½c; No. 2 corn, 24¼@24⅝c; No. 2 oats, 17½c; No. 2 white, free

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Day of Small Dealings—Only Two Auction Sales.

Blakeslee Barnes has sold to Louis Lese six lots, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Madison Avenue, 120 by 100. These lots were purchased last month from the Hemenway estate of Boston.

Dr. Lewis Hallock has sold for about $54,000, the four-story brownstone-front residence 34 East Thirty-ninth Street, 20.6 by 98.9.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, George R. Read sold, in foreclosure, to Louis Lese, for $19,000, the five-story brick flat 21 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 25 by 99.11.

William M. Ryan sold, at public auction, to C. C. Firth, for $905 each, three lots, Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, each 20 by 100.2; also, to J. J. Bannon, for $600 each, two lots, Marine Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of Ninety-sixth Street, Brooklyn, each 25 by 100; also, to C. Bryan, for $630, a similar lot adjoining the above; also, to Annie Scholtz, for $600, the lot southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, 20 by 100; also, to the same buyer, for $375 each, three lots similar to and adjoining the foregoing; also, to the same buyer, for $185 each, three lots, Eighth Avenue, east side, 80.2 feet south of Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, each 20 by 80.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, executor's sale, 47 and 49 Liberty Street, north side, 38.2 feet east of Nassau Street, 34.2 by 74.3, five-story brick building, with one-story brick extension in rear; 8 Hanover Street, east side, 64.5½ feet north of Beaver Street, 20.4 by 35.2 by 8.1½ by 34.9½, three-story brick building; 21 Washington Street, east side, 244.7 feet south of Morris Street, 20.6 by 90.5½, by 20.8½ by 92.4, four-story brick building; 20 Greenwich Street, west side, 242.0⅝ feet south of Morris Street, 25.9¼ by 87.1, three-and-a-half-story brick building, with one-story frame addition; 75 Washington Street, east side, 233.6⅜ feet south of Rector Street, 20.1¼ by 72.3¼ by 20.1 by 71.10½, three-story and attic brick building; 81, 83, and 85 Washington Street, east side, 183.10 feet south of Rector Street, 60.1 by 76.10½ by 20.4 by 21.1½ by 20.11½ by 54.2, five-story brick buildings.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 688 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, about 250 feet east of Willis Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, two-story brick private dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, three-story brick stable, 46 by 65.5, on the easterly side of private road running north from One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, between Webster and Vanderbilt Avenues.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 455 and 457 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, north side, 325.6 feet west of Marcy Avenue, 33.6 by 100, four-story brick flat.

By Bryan L. Kennedy, executor's sale, 129 East Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 107 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 16.6 by 100.5, four-story and basement brick and brownstone private dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Barton Hicks, referee, 128 West Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 274 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 100.8½, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,926.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Clarence W. Francis, referee, 154 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 174.8 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 16 by 100, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,604.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 127 East Forty-seventh Street, north side, 84 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 16 by 80, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,240.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Adams, referee, 145 to 153 East Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 125 by 100, one, two, three, and four story brick buildings, brewery, &c. Due on judgment, $81,791.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, northeast corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, runs east 156, by north 50, by west 15, by north 25.0⅝, by west 12.0⅝, by south 16.4⅜, by west 128, by south 58, three two-story frame dwellings, with corner store, and three three-story frame dwellings.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, 300 and 311 Eleventh Avenue, west side, 100.5 feet north of Twenty-ninth Street, 40.4½ by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $15,044.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 49 Leroy Street, north side, 125 feet west of Bedford Street, 25 by 85.2, five-story brownstone apartment house.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 2,011 Madison Avenue, east side, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 20 by 85, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 54 Columbia Street, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 20 by 84.6, Isaacs & Jacobson of 214 East Seventy-ninth Street, owners; Schneider & Herter of 48 Bible House, architects; cost, $20,000.

St. Lawrence Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Tacoma Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 18 by 28, Charles Knauf, owner and architect; cost, $2,500.

Bailey Avenue, west side, 109.3 feet north of Albany Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 31, Catherine Maher of King's Bridge, owner; Ahneman & Younkheere, architects; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 79 Ann Street, to a seven-story brick office building, with shops, McKesson & Robbins of 91 Fulton Street, lessees; Robbins estate, owner; G. E. Melendy of 97 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 425 to 431 Seventy-fourth Street, to make seven-story factory and electric light station, Durant Land Improvement Company of 4 Wall Street, owner; Frank E. Idell of 26 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $1,300.

No. 1,001 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling, E. M. Hennessy of 117 East Eighteenth Street, owner; De W. B. Sturgis of 220 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, May 10.

64TH ST, 204 West, 25x100.5; Frederick W. Hassinger and wife to M. B. Bellows $1

WEST END AV, n e corner of 81st St, 102.2x127.5; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to Albert Yunginger 1

81ST ST, 147 West, 20x102.2; George W. Bunce and wife to Mary Mitchell 1

AVENUE A, n e corner of 86th St, 25x79.8; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Mayer Goldstein 500

81ST ST, s s, 306 ft w of Lexington Av, 19x100; Francis P. Flowerey, referee, to Emily Schimel 6,500

MADISON AV, 778, w s, 60.5 ft n of 66th St, 19x80; David McClure, referee, to Chauncey S. Truax 28,250

117TH ST, 52 East, 19x100.11; Henry Rothschild and wife to Josephine Meyer and another 10

127TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 6th Av, 18.9 x99.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to Albert Yunginger 1

137TH ST, s s, 88 ft e of 8th Av, 125x 99.11; Ferdinand Forsch and wife to John C. Leith and another 100

100TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Columbus Av, 33x100, David Cohen and wife to Elizabeth Peters 1

103D ST, s s, 320.6 ft e of 9th Av, 20x 100.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to Albert Yunginger 1

EDGECOMBE AV, s s corner of 140th St, 66x85; Ernest E. Ehlert and wife to the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Atonement 20,000

147TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 50x99.11; William Thompson and wife to Nathan and William Hobart 1

SAME PROPERTY; William Thompson and wife to Elizabeth Croft 100

SAME PROPERTY; Nathan Kobart and wife to William Thompson 1

121ST ST, s s, 104.10 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100.11; Louisa F. Marshall and another to Simon Haberman 150

137TH ST, s s, 88 ft e of 8th Av, 125x 99.11; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Ferdinand Forsch 10

EDGECOMBE AV, s e corner of 140th St, 66x85; Clara E. Bliss and another to Ernest F. Ellert 20,000

127TH ST, 118 West; 16.8x99.11; Lewis Morgan and wife to Edward Nicholson 1

103D ST, s s, 99.6 ft e of 9th Av, 20x 100.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to Albert Yunginger 1

BROOK AV, e s, 123.10 ft s of 165th St, 50x146.11x50x164.9; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to Elizabeth M. Meyer 11,000

8TH AVENUE, n w corner of 139th St, 100x162.9x100x100; Franklin Lee and wife to Stephen J. Egan 1

80TH ST, s s, 188.8 ft w of Avenue A, 20.4x102.2; Michael J. Naughton to James H. Hamersley 100

BAY AV, s w corner of North St, 50x 100, City Island; George A. Scofield, executor, and Lydia A. Scofield, executrix, of Francis Scofield, to George W. Baxter 350

2D AV, e s, 176.6 ft n of 6th St, 25x105, Wakefield; Charles N. Morgan, referee, to Frederick C. Dexter 300

85TH ST, 422 West; Otto Laddey to Johanna Laddey 1

83D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Solomon Miller and wife to Giacinto Grasiallo 1

TREMONT AV, n s, 140 ft e of Clinton Av, 25x99.4x25x99.5; John M. Blauvelt and wife to Edwin J. Blauvelt 1

2D AV, s e corner of 7th St, 26x105, Wakefield; Charles N. Morgan, referee, to Frederick C. Dexter 500

85TH ST, 324 East; Frank L. Marrin and wife to Laura Billings 21,000

106TH ST, 71 West; Donald Mitchell and wife to George W. Bunce 100

CENTRE ST, Lot 6, map of heirs of Thomas Walker, 25x122x25x121.5; Addison Young to Anna Lenz 1,810

6TH ST, s s, Lot 215, map of Prospect Hill estate; Daniel Mapes, Jr., and wife to William C. Bergen 1

OLIVER ST, e s, 88.9 ft s of Madison St, 30.1x99x29.10x72.2; Robert Sturges, referee, to Max Cohen 3,700

OLIVER ST, e s, 58.8 ft s of Madison St, 30.1x72.2x29.9x75; Robert Sturgis, referee, to Max Cohen 3,750

GREENWICH ST, w s, 27.8 ft s of Barclay St, 26.7x80x26.6x80; also, Greenwich St, w s, 54.3 ft s of Barclay St, 26.7x 80x26.6x80; Hattie M. Van Kirk to Amanda M. Van Kirk 1

HOWARD ST, n e corner of Broadway, 97.8x60; Abraham Boehm and others to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

WEST ST, 150; Clara Fairchild to Elizabeth B. McCotter 11,000

29TH ST, 229 East, 25x98.9; John H. Judge, referee, to Mary A. McNally 15,000

94TH ST, 128 West, 25x98.9; Samuel Sachs and wife to Emelia Hamerslough 100

29TH ST, 340 West, 18.9x98.9; Gertrude V. C. Hamilton to Louis Hartwig 7,000

99TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 27.3x98.3 x27.6x94.4; Julius Yunginger and wife to Abraham Boehm and another 1

89TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 19.2x94.4x 19.2x91.8; Albert Yunginger and wife to same 1

89TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 19.2x91.8; same to same 1

90TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 19.2x91.8; same to same 1

WEST END AV, n e corner of 81st St, 102.2x127.5; Albert Yunginger and wife to Abraham Boehm and another 1

53D ST, n s, 394 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Grace A. Hughes and another to Margaret L. Moore 55,000

MADISON AV, s w corner of 132d St, 99.11x120; Augustus Hemenway and another, executors, &c, to Blakeslee Barnes. 45,000

127TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 6th Av, 18.9x 99.11; Albert Yunginger and wife to Abraham Boehm and another 1

103D ST, s s, 139.6 ft e of 9th Av, 20x 100.11; same to same 1

103D ST, s s, 99.6 ft e of 9th Av, 20x 100.11; same to same 1

146TH ST, 307 West; Leopold Jonas and wife to K. M. Griffith 1

137TH ST, 629 to 635 East, 100x100; Kathryn M. Griffith to Felix Levy 1

1ST ST, e s, Lots 1,258 to 1,260, 20x100, lot 107, Map of Wakefield; Ellen Murphy to Thomas H. Mannion 10

7TH ST, s s, 155 ft e of Second Av, 50x 114, Wakefield; Charles N. Morgan, referee, to Peter Schweickert 735

67TH ST, 332 East, 25x63; Alexander Litt to Henry H. Lawrence 1

Recorded Leases.

DETKIN, Harris, and another to Chebra B'nai Ashoulim Anschai Novogood; 34 Hester St, 7 years $264

THE RECTOR, &c., of Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mark's in Bowerie to Jacob Weitman; 100 Clinton St, 10 years. 450

O'TOOLE, Elizabeth, to Ella McSweeney; 1 Fox St, s w corner of 169th St, 5 years. 500-700

SCHNEIDER, William, to Peter Robohm, 881 Columbus Av, 5 years 1,200

GLUCKSMAN, to Paul Arnold; 494 8th Av, 5 years 1,200

PALLADINO, Carmela, to Salvatore Lignori; 356 East 112th St, 3 years 600

Recorded Mortgages.

AUERBACH, Bessie, and husband to Martha Wolff; n s of 69th St, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years $18,000

BURKD, Florinda, and William H., to John D. Crimmins; s s of 106th St, 113 ft e of 1st Av; also s s of 115th St, 415 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 3,000

SUNCB, George W., and wife to Donald Mitchell; 71 West 105th St, 2 years 2,500

BRENNAN, William, to Elizabeth Graham, trustee, &c.; s s of 63d St, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 10,000

BARNES, Blakeslee, to Augustus Hemenway; s w corner of Madison Av and 132d St, 5 years 40,000

BRENNAN, William, to Elizabeth Graham; s s of 63d St, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 5,000

CALLAHAN, Martin, to North River Savings Bank of New York; s s of 30th St, 170 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 6,000

CROFT, Elizabeth, to William Thompson; s s of 147th St, 125 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year 5,000

COHEN, Max, and wife to Louis Lese; 42 and 44 Oliver St, 2 years 4,000

CROSSMEYER, Alfred G., and wife to Augustine J. Smith; n w corner of Home and Vyse Sts, 3 years 10,500

DAIKER, George, and wife to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; 174 and 176 West 51st St, two mortgages, 3 years 78,000

EILERT, Ernest F., and wife to Friedrich Knubel; s e corner of Edgecombe Av and 140th St, 5 years 15,000

FITZPATRICK, James T., and wife to Gouverneur Tillotson, trustee, &c.; s s of 148th St, 333.4 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years 8,000

SAME to same; s s of 148th St, 316.8 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years 8,100

SAME to same, individually; s s of 148th St, 316.8 ft w of Boulevard, 2 years. 300

SAME to same; s s of 148th St, 333.4 ft w of Boulevard, 2 years 400

FINEDE, Solomon, and wife to Mary C. de Torronene; 107 East 75th St, 3 years 24,000

FORSCH, Ferdinand, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 137th St, 88 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years 28,750

GRAZIADIO, Giancinto, and wife to Samuel Kempner; n s of 83d St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 33,000

GAHREN, Chasening, and wife to the German Savings Bank of New York; 102 to 110 West 114th St, 1 year, (5ve mortgages) 98,000

GOLDNER, Elizabeth J., to William C. E. Bergmann; n s of 50th St, 153.4 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 1,000

HAMMELSBURG, Emelia, to the United States Trust Company of New York; 128 West 34th St, 5 years 30,000

HARTWIG, Louis, and wife to William Martin; 248 West 29th St, 3 years 10,000

HEALY, Augustine, and wife to Frederick J. Middlebrook; 183 Greenwich St, 5 years 20,000

HOFFMAN, Emily, to Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New York; 57 Bowery, 1 year 1,500

HANDY, Michael, and wife to Mary E. Lavin; s e corner of Creston Av and Kirk Place, 2 years 225

HERRMANN, Johanna, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,702 Avenue B, 5 years 10,000

KETCHAM, George E., and wife to Lulu Ketcham; n s of 67th St, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years 35,000

LEITH, Emma C., to the City Trust, Safe Deposit, and Surety Company of Philadelphia; w s of 7th Av, 50 ft s of 119th St, secures contract 10,000

LEITH, John H., and Charles Glenn, to Ferdinand Forsch; s s of 137th St, 88 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 14,375

LEITH, John H., and wife and Charles Glenn to same; s s of 137th St, 88 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 56,000

LENZ, Anna, to John B. Livingston; Lot 6, map of lands of Thomas Walker, 3 years 1,600

MARKOE, Thomas M., and wife to the Bowery Savings Bank; 20 West 30th St, 1 year 6,000

MOORE, Margaret L., to Jennie N. Trowbridge; n s of 83d St, 304 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 55,000

BURKE, Florinda, and William H., to John D. Crimmins; s s of 106th St, 113 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 8,000

MEYER, Elizabeth M., to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; e s of Brook Av, 123.10 ft s of 165th St, demand 3,250

MORRISON, Ferdinand V., and wife to Emilio Del Pino, as executor of Marcus Del Pino, deceased; 143d St, s s, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years 7,000

MCNALLY, Mary A., to Mary A. Donnelly; 229 East 29th St, 3 years 12,000

MUIR, William, and wife to Nicholas C. Benziger and another, executors, &c., of Louis Benziger, deceased; 101 Willett St, 5 years 22,000

SAME to Mary J. Justin; same property, 1 year 2,500

MANNION, Thomas H., to William Minehan; Lots 1,258 and 1,259, 1,260, and Gore Lot 107, map of village of Wakefield, 3 years 1,500

RADZIWILL, Princess Dolores, to Conception Martinez Ybor; s e corner of 175d St and Washington Av, 2 years 20,000

SCHOPPER, Henry, and wife to Augustine J. Smith; s w corner of Clinton Av and Lebanon St, 3 years 4,500

STARR, William H., and wife and Edward Starr to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 13 Bedford St, collateral 1,000

SCHULER, Frederick, and wife to the German Savings Bank of New York; s s of 116th St, 100 ft e of Park Av, 1 year. 12,000

SAME to George Ott, Sr.; s s of 116th St, 100 ft e of Park Av, 3 years 10,000

SMITH, Alfred H., and Harrison Tilton; Helen McG. Smith; n e corner of Riverside Av or Drive, and 113th St, 1 year. 13,000

SCHIMEL, Emily, to Moses Goodman and Theresa Hirsh; s s of 61st St, 300 ft w of Lexington Av, 8 months 5,000

STAFFORD, Mary E., to Abbott Foster; s e corner of Freeman St and Union Av, 1 year 3,000

SCHALLER, Frank L., and wife to Matilda Neumann; 81 Norfolk St, 3 months 500

SCHWACKERT, Peter, to Barbara Trumpler; s s of 7th St, — e of 2d Av, 50x114, Wakefield, 3 years 700

TOCH, Maximilian, as trustee, to Marcus Wise; n s of 53d St, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year 2,500

THE KENSINGTON COMPANY and the Kensington Land Company to A. Weston & Co. and Stanton & Brewster; n e corner of 124th St and St. Nicholas Av, 1 year 15,000

TOELBERG, John, and wife to Rachel Birrell; n s of Jennings St, 80.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 7 months 1,800

TITUS, Gilbert, and wife to Union Cooperative Building and Loan Association; n s of Centre Av, 100 ft w of William St, 24th Ward, installments 1,600

WEYMANN, Ernst C., and wife to Anna S. Finck; n s of Briggs Av, 156.11 ft w of Suburban St, 2 months 900

WALTHER, Charles H., to George Ringler & Co., City Island, n w corner, 250 ft s of Scofield Av, adjoining Main St, demand 1,000

YUNGINGER, Albert J., to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; n e corner of 81st St and West Road Av, 1 and 3 years 375,000

SAME to same; n s of 39th St, 109 ft w of 3d Av, 1 and 3 years 30,000

SAME to same; s s of 127th St, 210 ft e of 6th Av, 1 and 3 years 10,500

SAME to same; s s of 103d St, 99.6 ft e of 9th Av, 1 and 3 years 18,000

SAME to same; s s of 103d St, 189.6 ft e of 9th Av, 1 and 3 years 18,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEAM, William H., to Julia S. Bryant. $4,000

CONNELLY, Mary J., executrix, &c., of Edmond Connelly, to Hugh O'Donnell. 2,000

EASTMAN, David, to Mary M. Garlichs. 2,000

FLOY, Sarah A., executrix of James Floy, to Edward H. Gilbert 3,500

GRAHAM, John, to Elkam Kahn 8,000

KOPPER, Frederick, to Nina H. Stein 1

SAME to Paul M. Herzog, two assignments 2

KOHN, Solomon H., to Conrad Weber, as general guardian of Conrad and Mary Weber 20,000

MACLAY, Mosez B., trustee of Isabella H. Chambers, to Moses B. Maclay, as trustee of Mary G. Chambers 6,000

O'CONNELL, James, to Henry Schlopper, two assignments 2

PEARSALL, Denton, to Helen Le Roy Pearsall 1

ROWELL, George H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 5,000

SCHLOPPER, Henry, to William H. Payne 2,210

STEEVES, John F., to Mary J. Steeves. 1,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Isaac Metzger, two assignments. 34,600

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW York to Alicia A. Doyle, twelve assignments 12

TREACEY, Richard S., executor of Patrick Carroll, to Richard S. Treacey, trustee of Patrick Carroll 15,000

WORTHINGTON, Frederick, executor of Thomas Neilson, to Frances George, trustee 5,000

Lis Pendens.

GERARD AV, w s, 350 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Bernard French against James McLean, and Cora F. Mann, (to foreclose mortgage.)

PYNE ST, e s, 625 ft n e of Bayard St, 25x157; Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Amy H. Leslie and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

JEFFERSON AV, w s, 120.5 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, 600x182x115x17.4x484.10x200; Louis Eickworth against Otto T. Bannard and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

45TH ST, 133 East; Julie Wunderlich against Bridget Disken and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

50TH ST, 245 East; Abraham L. Newberger against Lottie E. Stein and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

103D ST, s s, 139.6 ft e of 9th Av, 20x 100.11; same to same.

103D ST, s s, 99.6 ft e of 9th Av, 20x 100.11; same to same.

146TH ST, 307 West; Leopold Jonas and wife to K. M. Griffith.

137TH ST, 629 to 635 East, 100x100; Kathryn M. Griffith to Felix Levy.

1ST ST, e s, Lots 1,258 to 1,260, 20x100, lot 107, Map of Wakefield; Ellen Murphy to Thomas H. Mannion.

7TH ST, s s, 155 ft e of Second Av, 50x 114, Wakefield; Charles N. Morgan, referee, to Peter Schweickert.

67TH ST, 332 East, 25x63; Alexander Litt to Henry H. Lawrence.

Recorded Leases.

DETKIN, Harris, and another to Chebra B'nai Ashoulim Anschai Novogood; 34 Hester St, 7 years.

THE RECTOR, &c., of Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mark's in Bowerie to Jacob Weitman; 100 Clinton St, 10 years.

O'TOOLE, Elizabeth, to Ella McSweeney; 1 Fox St, s w corner of 169th St, 5 years.

SCHNEIDER, William, to Peter Robohm, 881 Columbus Av, 5 years.

GLUCKSMAN, to Paul Arnold; 494 8th Av, 5 years.

PALLADINO, Carmela, to Salvatore Lignori; 356 East 112th St, 3 years.

Recorded Mortgages.

AUERBACH, Bessie, and husband to Martha Wolff; n s of 69th St, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years.

BURKD, Florinda, and William H., to John D. Crimmins; s s of 106th St, 113 ft e of 1st Av; also s s of 115th St, 415 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year.

SUNCB, George W., and wife to Donald Mitchell; 71 West 105th St, 2 years.

BRENNAN, William, to Elizabeth Graham, trustee, &c.; s s of 63d St, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years.

BARNES, Blakeslee, to Augustus Hemenway; s w corner of Madison Av and 132d St, 5 years.

BRENNAN, William, to Elizabeth Graham; s s of 63d St, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years.

CALLAHAN, Martin, to North River Savings Bank of New York; s s of 30th St, 170 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year.

CROFT, Elizabeth, to William Thompson; s s of 147th St, 125 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year.

COHEN, Max, and wife to Louis Lese; 42 and 44 Oliver St, 2 years.

CROSSMEYER, Alfred G., and wife to Augustine J. Smith; n w corner of Home and Vyse Sts, 3 years.

DAIKER, George, and wife to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; 174 and 176 West 51st St, two mortgages, 3 years.

EILERT, Ernest F., and wife to Friedrich Knubel; s e corner of Edgecombe Av and 140th St, 5 years.

FITZPATRICK, James T., and wife to Gouverneur Tillotson, trustee, &c.; s s of 148th St, 333.4 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years.

SAME to same; s s of 148th St, 316.8 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years.

SAME to same, individually; s s of 148th St, 316.8 ft w of Boulevard, 2 years.

SAME to same; s s of 148th St, 333.4 ft w of Boulevard, 2 years.

FINEDE, Solomon, and wife to Mary C. de Torronene; 107 East 75th St, 3 years.

FORSCH, Ferdinand, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 137th St, 88 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years.

GRAZIADIO, Giancinto, and wife to Samuel Kempner; n s of 83d St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand.

GAHREN, Chasening, and wife to the German Savings Bank of New York; 102 to 110 West 114th St, 1 year, (five mortgages).

GOLDNER, Elizabeth J., to William C. E. Bergmann; n s of 50th St, 153.4 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year.

HAMMELSBURG, Emelia, to the United States Trust Company of New York; 128 West 34th St, 5 years.

HARTWIG, Louis, and wife to William Martin; 248 West 29th St, 3 years.

HEALY, Augustine, and wife to Frederick J. Middlebrook; 183 Greenwich St, 5 years.

HOFFMAN, Emily, to Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New York; 57 Bowery, 1 year.

HANDY, Michael, and wife to Mary E. Lavin; s e corner of Creston Av and Kirk Place, 2 years.

HERRMANN, Johanna, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,702 Avenue B, 5 years.

KETCHAM, George E., and wife to Lulu Ketcham; n s of 67th St, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years.

LEITH, Emma C., to the City Trust, Safe Deposit, and Surety Company of Philadelphia; w s of 7th Av, 50 ft s of 119th St, secures contract.

LEITH, John H., and Charles Glenn, to Ferdinand Forsch; s s of 137th St, 88 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year.

LEITH, John H., and wife and Charles Glenn to same; s s of 137th St, 88 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year.

LENZ, Anna, to John B. Livingston; Lot 6, map of lands of Thomas Walker, 3 years.

MARKOE, Thomas M., and wife to the Bowery Savings Bank; 20 West 30th St, 1 year.

MOORE, Margaret L., to Jennie N. Trowbridge; n s of 83d St, 304 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years.

BURKE, Florinda, and William H., to John D. Crimmins; s s of 106th St, 113 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year.

MEYER, Elizabeth M., to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; e s of Brook Av, 123.10 ft s of 165th St, demand.

MORRISON, Ferdinand V., and wife to Emilio Del Pino, as executor of Marcus Del Pino, deceased; 143d St, s s, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years.

MCNALLY, Mary A., to Mary A. Donnelly; 229 East 29th St, 3 years.

MUIR, William, and wife to Nicholas C. Benziger and another, executors, &c., of Louis Benziger, deceased; 101 Willett St, 5 years.

SAME to Mary J. Justin; same property, 1 year.

MANNION, Thomas H., to William Minehan; Lots 1,258 and 1,259, 1,260, and Gore Lot 107, map of village of Wakefield, 3 years.

RADZIWILL, Princess Dolores, to Conception Martinez Ybor; s e corner of 175d St and Washington Av, 2 years.

SCHOPPER, Henry, and wife to Augustine J. Smith; s w corner of Clinton Av and Lebanon St, 3 years.

STARR, William H., and wife and Edward Starr to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 13 Bedford St, collateral.

SCHULER, Frederick, and wife to the German Savings Bank of New York; s s of 116th St, 100 ft e of Park Av, 1 year.

SAME to George Ott, Sr.; s s of 116th St, 100 ft e of Park Av, 3 years.

SMITH, Alfred H., and Harrison Tilton; Helen McG. Smith; n e corner of Riverside Av or Drive, and 113th St, 1 year.

SCHIMEL, Emily, to Moses Goodman and Theresa Hirsh; s s of 61st St, 300 ft w of Lexington Av, 8 months.

STAFFORD, Mary E., to Abbott Foster; s e corner of Freeman St and Union Av, 1 year.

SCHALLER, Frank L., and wife to Matilda Neumann; 81 Norfolk St, 3 months.

SCHWACKERT, Peter, to Barbara Trumpler; s s of 7th St, — e of 2d Av, 50x114, Wakefield, 3 years.

TOCH, Maximilian, as trustee, to Marcus Wise; n s of 53d St, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year.

THE KENSINGTON COMPANY and the Kensington Land Company to A. Weston & Co. and Stanton & Brewster; n e corner of 124th St and St. Nicholas Av, 1 year.

TOELBERG, John, and wife to Rachel Birrell; n s of Jennings St, 80.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 7 months.

TITUS, Gilbert, and wife to Union Cooperative Building and Loan Association; n s of Centre Av, 100 ft w of William St, 24th Ward, installments.

WEYMANN, Ernst C., and wife to Anna S. Finck; n s of Briggs Av, 156.11 ft w of Suburban St, 2 months.

WALTHER, Charles H., to George Ringler & Co., City Island, n w corner, 250 ft s of Scofield Av, adjoining Main St, demand.

YUNGINGER, Albert J., the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; n e corner of 81st St and West Road Av, 1 and 3 years.

SAME to same; n s of 39th St, 109 ft w of 3d Av, 1 and 3 years.

SAME to same; s s of 127th St, 210 ft e of 6th Av, 1 and 3 years.

SAME to same; s s of 103d St, 99.6 ft e of 9th Av, 1 and 3 years.

SAME to same; s s of 103d St, 189.6 ft e of 9th Av, 1 and 3 years.

Mechanics' Liens.

EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 141st St, 99.11x99; Frank D'Oronzio against Joseph Cuneo and contractor. $200

29TH ST, 48 West; Schoenberg & Balkin against Julia Hirsh, owner; Henry E. Fox, contractor 140

61ST ST, 222 East, and 624 St, 225 to 239 West; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against John B. Smith, owner and contractor; Isaac L. Smith, owner 527

83D ST, 128 West; Henry C. Daniell against John J. Bowes, owner; United Building Company, contractors. 228

5TH AV, 78; Arthur C. Chesley and another against Joseph B. Bloomingdale, owner; Winfield S. Thorp, contractor. 800

BROOK AV, s w corner of 161st St, —x— to Morrisania Branch Railroad; Joseph Wood against Mathew Coogan, owner and contractor 1,190

144TH ST, 316 West; Patrick J. Faraher against Thomas Farrell, owner and contractor 89

134TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 150x100; L. F. Olmy against Frederick H. Ruckle, owner; Muller & Krabo, contractors 80

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 17—Original.—In the matter of Joseph T. Hall, petitioner. Petition for a writ of mandamus denied. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

No. 280—The London Assurance, appellant, vs. Companhia de Moadens do Barreiro.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—Opinion by Justice Brewer.

No. 59—R. L. Walker et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. E. Collins et al., &c.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Judgments of the said United States Circuit Court of Appeals and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas reversed, all the costs from the time of the removal of the cause from the State court to be paid by the plaintiffs in error, and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court, with directions to remand the cause to the District Court of Harvey County, Kan.—Opinion by Justice White; dissenting, Justice Harlan.

No. 229—William F. Davis, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—In error to the Superior Court of the State of Massachusetts. Judgment affirmed, with costs.—Opinion by Justice White.

No. 268—H. C. Cross et al., receivers, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. J. M. Evans.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Certificate dismissed. Opinion by Justice White. Dissenting, Justice Brown. Justice Brewer, not having heard the argument, took no part in the decision of this case.

No. 211—The Spokane Falls and Northern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. W. H. Ziegler, in error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Judgment affirmed with costs and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Washington. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

No. 265—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Wallace Poirier.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Judgments of said United States Circuit Court of Appeals and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Washington reversed with costs and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court, with directions to set aside the verdict and award a new trial.—Opinion by Justice Shiras.

No. 314—James Compton, appellant, vs. James R. Jesup, et al., trustees, et al., on a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.—It is the opinion of this court: That a decree of sale of March 23, 1889, confers upon Compton, in event that his claim shall not be paid by the purchasers, the right to a decree of re-sale of the property situated in Ohio and covered and affected by his lien. 2nd—That in event of such sale, and in applying the proceeds thereof, Compton will be entitled to an account of the net earnings of the Ohio Division over and above all operating expenses, taxes paid, and cash paid, if any, in redemption of receiver's certificates and other expenses properly charg

DOCK WILL NOT COLLAPSE

Six Weeks' Time and at Least $6,000 Will Be Necessary to Repair the Damage.

THEORIES AS TO THE CAUSE

Acceptance of the Dock by the Government Relieved Contractors of Further Responsibility—Battleship Indiana Must Wait for Repairs.

All fears concerning the possible collapse of the new dry dock at the Navy Yard, which sprang a leak on Saturday morning and continued to leak throughout Saturday and Sunday, were allayed yesterday afternoon when the dock was flooded and the Massachusetts floated out and tied up at the Cob dock. The battleship was taken out soon after 2 o'clock, and the officials breathed a sigh of relief when they saw the big sea gates close behind them.

Fortunately for the ship, the repairs on her had been completed. Her bilge keels, intended to prevent rolling in a heavy sea, were finished, and the new outboard delivery pipes were also in position. It was the unfinished condition of the latter which caused considerable apprehension on the part of the officials during Sunday and yesterday morning, as unless the water were kept down there was some danger of flooding the ship.

While the men were engaged on this work on Sunday, it was noticed that the leak had spread from the east side of the dock to the west side also. The seam, too, had extended from the entrance far to the upper end. The fear then was that the water would rise, thus preventing the completion of placing the pipes in position. To avert this difficulty a pump with a throwing capacity of 4,000 gallons per minute was started, and the water reduced from the porthole level of the ship to a few feet. The pumps were kept going at intervals throughout the day. Yesterday morning the water was allowed to flow in at will, the officers knowing that this would lessen the strain on the sides and bottom. It was about noon when the pipes were tested, and shortly after the Massachusetts left her berth. The ship needs nothing more now except a coat of paint.

The Board of Inquiry appointed last Saturday by Commodore Bunce finished its work yesterday, so far as it was able, and forwarded a report to Washington. The board comprised Commander Sperry, Civil Engineer White, and Naval Constructor Hobbs. The theories evolved by the various officers at the yard are rather conflicting and confusing to the average landsman, but the explanation put forward by Engineer Menocal, Chief of the Department of Docks and Yards, is the one most generally accepted. The primary cause of the trouble, he said, lay in the quicksand nature of the soil on which the dock is constructed. The water, he thought, came through this soil from the 190-foot gap in the sea wall, facing Wallabout.

Nothing can now be done until the repairs are completed, as it is the intention of the authorities to keep the dock constantly flooded. This necessitate a delay in docking the Indiana, which was to have had bilge keels fitted this week, similar to those on the Massachusetts. An investigation will be made when a Board of Inquiry, ordered by the Navy Department at Washington, arrives in Brooklyn.

REPAIRS ARE ORDERED.

Bureau of Yards and Docks Has Taken Prompt Action.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—A telegram was received by Commodore Matthews, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, to-day, from Capt. F. J. Higginson, Captain of the New York Navy Yard, respecting the development of leaks in the big new dry dock No. 1. It shows that in the opinion of the engineers at the yard the leaks are attributable to the improper filling of the old timber wet basin, adjacent to the new dry dock, which filling was done before the construction of the new dock was undertaken by John Gillis.

The Engineer proposes to drive a row of sheet piling along for a distance of about 250 feet between the site of the old basin and the new dock, carrying the piles well down below the bottom of the dry dock. They estimate that the work will cost about $6,000, and may be completed in six weeks. The department acted immediately upon this report, sending telegraphic authority to the commandant of the yard to begin the work at once, and ordering the necessary material to be hurried on.

If this additional sheet piling does not stop the leaks, it will be necessary to make a large excavation clear down to the bottom of the dock and alongside, in order to put in proper filling. The report from the engineers, that the leak, which was confined to one side, and that next to the old wet basin, has now spread to another place on the opposite side of the dry dock, is rather alarming to the experts here, indicating, as it may, that the water has bored a way clear across and under the bottom of the dock.

The most serious consideration with the department is not the cost of the repairs, but the loss of the use of the dock for an uncertain period of time. The Indiana is badly in need of cleaning, having gone more than a year without paint, in violation of naval rules, and much delay in putting this on, it is feared, will result in the injury of the bottom plating of the big ship. None of the other docks on the Atlantic coast will hold the Indiana, now that No. 3 is disabled, with the exception of that at Port Royal, S. C., and the officials are unwilling to send her down that far South just now.

A Pest for the Orchards.

HUDSON, N. Y., May 10.—George F. Powell of Cornell University has been inspecting the orchards in Columbia County, and has discovered at Germantown the San José scale, one of the most dangerous pests known. He said to-day that unless vigorous steps are taken to eradicate it the entire orchard interests of the Hudson Valley will be endangered. The entomologists of Cornell University, Prof. J. H. Comstock and M. F. Slingerland, agree with this statement.

Bank Officers Arrested.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., May 10.—Homer and Walter Fowler, ex-President and Vice President of the Northwestern National Bank, were this afternoon arrested by United States Marshal Main on a bench warrant as the result of a Federal Grand Jury investigation. The charge against the Fowlers is misapplication of funds by overloaning to the Russell & Miller Milling Company.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th AND 86th STREETS. REOPENS OCTOBER 6th. PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENTS. Special attention paid to College Preparation. Wednesday Lectures in connection with school work. Morning classes in Elocution and Gymnastics. Fully equipped Studio.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 20 West 44th St. Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

NEWPORT, R. I. SMALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. John B. Diman (Harvard, A.M.) Head Master. Circular and references sent upon application.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal. 30th year begins September 22d.

ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND BOARDING SCHOOL, Hempstead Institute, (Long Island.) Fits for College, Polytechnic, or Business.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—German, graduate, experienced teacher of German, French, music, desires engagement; Summer or permanent; school or family; highest references. Fraulein L., 42 West 77th St.

EXPERIENCED NATIVE PARISIAN DESIRES to teach, tutor, or coach; Summer months or longer; highest testimonials. "MADAME," Box 30 Times Office.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent teacher of dancing and deportment; season 1897-1898. Address "LEXINGTON," Box 154 Times Office.

BOARDERS WANTED.

50TH ST., 26 WEST.—Large and small rooms; second floor, en suite or singly, with board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

64 WEST 119TH ST.—Large furnished front room for one or two gentlemen; references required.

ANNIVERSARIES.

SIXTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, 29 East 29th St., 30 East 30th St. Tuesday, May 11, from 11 to 4. 177 children will speak and sing. Exhibits of Industrial School Work. The public are cordially invited.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY IN THE City of New York will hold its ninety-first anniversary on May 11th, at 2:30 P. M., in the chapel of the asylum, 73d Street and Riverside Drive. An address will be made by the Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church, followed by singing and recitations by the children. All visitors will be most cordially welcomed.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS—Fine DIAMONDS, Watches; no trash. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young woman; best references; city or country; private family; city or country; good reference. 477 3d Av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and first-class waitress; willing to go to the country; city reference. 153 East 52d St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant Frenchwoman; willing; thoroughly experienced; best city references. Can be seen at present employer's, 131 East 21st St., (Gramercy Park.)

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to place her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend; will assist with waiting. 48 East 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place her chambermaid, Protestant, who has two years' reference. Apply, on Tuesday after 10 o'clock, at 316 West 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German Protestant girl in private family; best city and country references; country preferred; lady from last place can be seen. 308 West 43d St., Cany's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young German-American girl as chambermaid; willing to do plain sewing or assist lady. E. R., 530 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—Good references; country preferred. 247 East 37th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAIDS.—By two chambermaids; German; best references; for hotel or club; city or country. 312 East 27th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat, respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress. 30 West 68th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent person to do chamberwork, sewing, or wait on lady; city reference. 249 West 15th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with other work; city references. 231 East 34th St.; Bryant's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young English Protestant woman as chambermaid; best city reference. 181 Waverley Place.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl in private family. Present employer's, 264 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent Protestant girl; best city reference; city or country. 406 West 56th St.; Virtue's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as plain cook; will do plain washing and ironing in small family; would like to stay in the city for the Summer; has the best city reference; last employer can be seen. Address 15 Clinton Place, New York.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—HOUSEwork.—By three Swedish girls; one as cook and laundress, one as chambermaid and laundress, and the third to do general housework. Call or address Swedish Mission, 27 State St.

COOK.—By first-class Protestant cook in private family; best city and country references; country preferred; lady from last place can be seen. 308 West 43d St., Cany's bell.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman as first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $40; personal reference if required. G., 328 West 40th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her duties; all branches baking, catering, marketing; economical; full charge if required; city, country; reference. 639 6th Av., McHugh's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking and baking. Call, two days, between 10 and 4, at former employer's, 27 West 34th St.

COOK, &c.—By experienced Protestant woman to cook, wash, and iron, or to do housework; in the country; good reference. 249 West 30th St., Room 13.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as a good cook; would do plain washing and ironing; first-class city reference. 311 East 25th St.; ring fifth bell.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook; assist with washing; for the country; personal references. Call or address for two days, 1,631 Broadway, corner of 45th St.

COOK, LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By mother and daughter (Germans) together; competent; good references; country. G., 769 3d Av., (Times Agency.)

COOK.—By a first-class family cook; thoroughly understands her business; also French cooking; good reference. 124 West 96th St.; ring Wheelihan's bell.

COOK.—In private family; good city references; present employer can be seen; wages, $30. M. C., Box 287, Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent cook; good manager. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 150 West 59th St.

COOK.—Excellent; by the day, week, or month no objection to coarse washing; city references. Call, for two days, at 218 West 22d St. Janitor.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent woman as cook; long city references 162 West 47th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By first-class chef, (from Paris,) in private family; highest references. Plait, 234 West 27th St.

COOK, &c.—By capable and reliable woman as cook; will assist with washing and ironing. 190 Amsterdam Av.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in a private family; best city reference. Call for two days, 144 West 55th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; wages, $30 to $35; best city reference. Call or address 768 3d Av.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant; good family cooking; can do marketing; very reliable; no washing. 243 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; is also good baker; good city references. Call at 81 West 45th St.

Companions.

COMPANION or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young English woman; speaks Italian; would travel; competent seamstress and dressmaker; good references. Apply at 40 East 36th St., between 10 and 4.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; to go out by the day; good cutter and fitter; terms moderate. Moran, 306 West 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By dressmaker; stylish fitter; city or country; first-class references. M. K. Drady, 138 East 29th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—As English governess; will take entire charge; five years' excellent references; or as companion, housekeeper, and attendant; three years' excellent reference. Call or address all this week, M. C., 13 West 18th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an experienced French nursery governess; speaks German; understands English; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of children; good sewer; willing to go to country. Apply at present employer's, 5 East 74th St., from 8 to 8.

Housekeepers.

GERMAN LADY OF GOOD EDUCATION wishes to take charge of household; would devote herself to take care of small children; good references. Call, between 10 and 2, at 130 East 61st St.

Housework ers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a respectable woman to do general housework; no objection to country; best city reference from last employer. 239 East 74th St., Burns's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable Scotchwoman for general housework in a small family; city or country; city reference. 339 West 44th St., top floor. No cards.

HOUSEMAID or PARLORMAID.—A lady would like to get a good place for an excellent housemaid or parlormaid; can be highly recommended in every particular. Call, between 11 and 1, at 8 East 16th St., Tuesday morning.

HOUSEMAID.—Thoroughly experienced; lately landed; English; five years' good reference. E. M., care of Stokes, 821 Bleecker St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHEN MAID or NURSE.—By young girl lately landed as kitchen maid or to take care of children. Hickey, 601 West 39th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman as lady's maid; competent seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; seven years' best city reference. K. Stanford, 123 East 104th St.

MAID, &c.—An educated young German woman will give her services as maid, nurse, or companion in exchange for passage to Europe, or will travel with a lady for the Summer months; best of city references. Trustworthy, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—By refined North German Protestant woman as maid to lady or growing child; good seamstress, packer; excellent references. Reliable, Box 284 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—By educated, competent North German as maid; care of grown children; good traveler, packer, dressmaker; excellent reference. Maid, 15 Sutton Place.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in private family; willing to go to the country; would prefer going to Morristown; five years' city reference. 590 3d Av.; Foxton's bell.

LAUNDRESS or LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERmaid.—As laundress or laundress and chambermaid. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock at present employer's, 7 East 10th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; good city reference. 4 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; six years' best city references; wages from $20 to $22. 155 East 36th St., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable Scotch Protestant girl as laundress; city or country. Call, two days, 444 West 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; first-class shirt ironer; present employer can be seen. L. L., 539 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; best city reference. Laundress, Box 182, 1,242 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress to grown children; would assist chambermaid; good seamstress; best city references. 348 West 17th St.

NURSE.—By North of Ireland Protestant; lately landed; as nurse; make herself useful; wages no object to home. 209 East 44th St.; ring Brown's bell.

NURSE.—Lady desires situation for superior infant's nurse; understands feeding and taking entire charge; ten years' references. 50 West 46th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl, lately landed, to take care of children or other work; willing and obliging. 784 8th Av., first flight.

NURSE.—By experienced French nurse to take care of a baby or grown child; first-class reference. 240 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By respectable Frenchwoman, recently arrived in the country, to take care of children; private family. Guerrier, 153 West 26th St.

NURSE.—By a motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; terms reasonable; seven years' city reference. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By a young girl as competent nurse to growing children; good sewer; best reference. 100 1st St.; A. Monaghan.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a young woman who is thoroughly experienced in the care of infants and sick babies as infant's nurse; best city reference; no cards. 303 West 43d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class waitress or chambermaid; will assist with other work; best city references. Can be seen at present employer's, 18 East 45th St., Tuesday and Wednesday.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference; no objection to country. 184 5th Av., one flight.

WAITRESS.—English; thoroughly conversant with her duties; lived with first-class families; best references; wages $18 to $20. Nina, 132 East 32d St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid to assist butler. Can be seen Tuesday and Wednesday at present employer's, 37 East 36th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class waitress and chamberwork; private family; city or country; good reference; no cards. 446 West 58th St.; Cavanagh's bell.

WAITRESS.—A lady going abroad wishes to place her waitress, whom she can highly recommend; will assist with chamberwork. 48 East 72d St.

WAITRESS.—By a German girl as first-class waitress; capable in all branches; reference. Hyder, 332 East 47th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; with private family going to the country. Present employer's, 38 West 10th St.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant as first-class waitress; references; city or country. 217 West 36th St.; ring three times.

WAITRESS.—Lady wishes place for waitress who has seven years' city reference; city or country. 1,293 Madison Av., 10 to 12.

WAITRESS, &c.—By first-class waitress; would assist with chamberwork. Call, for two days, at 150 West 59th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By young, woman as competent waitress; best city reference. 181 Waverley Place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Care of Houses.

A MAN AND WIFE WISH THE CARE OF A gentleman's house for the Summer; apply for reference at 34 West 48th St. J. M., 870 2d Av.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Married couple would take care of private house for Summer; best references. Caretaker, care Deitschman, 210 East 38th St.

CARETAKER.—By man and wife to care for private house; strictly temperate; city reference. K., 1,026 3d Av.

MAN and wife (no children) wish care of private residence during Summer months or longer; references from previous employer. Comerfort, 264 West 131st St.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By steady, sober, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, thirty-eight; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET—COOK and HOUSEkeeper.—By man and wife; English; would take charge of single gentleman's flat or house; thorough servants and well recommended. R., Box 6, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to recommend an honest reliable and competent Frenchman as butler and valet. Address present employer, 9 West 48th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple as butler and first-class cook; thoroughly competent; country preferred; five years in last place. C. H., 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER or WAITER.—In a private family; speaks German, French, and English; age, 28; town or country; disengaged May 11; best city references. R. S., 573 Madison Av., dairy.

BUTLER or VALET.—By first-class butler and valet; good reference; willing, obliging; wages moderate. Henry H., Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young Protestant Frenchman; thoroughly experienced; good valet; best references. Can be seen at present employer's, 131 East 21st St., (Gramercy Park.)

BUTLER.—Wishing to remain in city for the Summer and sleep home; New York or Brooklyn; age 30; excellent reference. A. M., 175 Utica Av., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—French; in private family; city or country; best city reference. E. M., 122 East 28th St.

BUTLER.—Single-handed or second man; by young Scotchman; single; best references from present employer. Butler, 4 East 39th St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; thoroughly competent; has lived with best families in city; references first-class. Johnson, 132 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant; fully understands gentleman's house; personal reference. Butler, 455 6th Av., store.

BUTLER and VALET.—Four years' reference; city or country. 928 6th Av., tailor's store.

BUTLER.—Lady wishes situation for first-class man. Seen at 2 East 15th St., 1 to 4.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By single Frenchman in private family; understands his business in all branches; economical; best city references. G. B., 117 West 24th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single man; city or country; has ten years' best references; is a careful and stylish driver; last employer chiefly recommended for honesty and attendance; city and can be seen at any time. J. F. Fitzpatrick, 109 East 75th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced caretaker; horses, carriages, harness; satisfactory metropolitan testimonials; careful, stylish driver; sober, respectful, industrious; expectations moderate. Obliging, 1,620 Broadway; Telephone 1619-38th.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Single; thoroughly competent; smart appearing; excellent city references; superior driver, rider; strictly sober, honest, polite, and industrious; anywhere; permanency preferred. Willing, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; best city reference from last employer; family breaking up; going abroad. Call at 102 East 40th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; one who thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; first-class city driver; willing to make himself useful around country place; city references. Address J. V. S., 842 3d Av.

COACHMAN OR AS MANAGER OF GENTLEman's private stock farm or stable; by married Englishman; first-class reference. W. B., 138 Waverly Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By young Swede; 28; four years' references from last employer, who can be referred to. Clemens, 152 East 28th St.

COACHMAN wishes situation; five and ten years' references from last employers, who can be seen. F. P., 4 East 77th St.

COACHMAN wishes situation; six years' first-class personal city references; last employer can be seen. J. F., 104 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; strictly temperate; first-class city driver; willing and obliging; very best references. W. E., 788 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FARMER.—By married man, permanent position; eighteen years' practical experience on farm, garden, and in greenhouses. Box 3, 254 8th Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Age 23; thoroughly experienced; highest personal city references. S. Box 187 1242 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—Young; 17; in private family; good references. F., 530 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WATCHMAN—$2 will be given by active, intelligent American man, an expert mechanic, for a steady situation at moderate salary in store or factory, or as watchman or other work; reference and security given. Address Veteran, Box 133 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of experience and energy wanted to secure advertising for a New York daily newspaper. Address C. D., Box 101 Times.

WANTED.—In the city of Newark, first-class journeyman plumbers. Apply Winslow Zelnf, 850 Belleville Av., Newark, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Going to the Mountains? Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure AT MODERATE COST? If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 18 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 240 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.

On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

NEW YORK.

SUMMER HOMES ALONG THE ERIE RAILROAD. To those who are interested in finding locations for the Summer amid the most attractive surroundings, our book "Rural Summer Homes," may be of assistance. Send six cents in stamps to D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent, 21 Cortlandt St., New York, or call at Erie Railroad offices: 401 Broadway, 113 Broadway, 156 E. 125th St. 957 Broadway, 111 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av. 261 Broadway, 61 West 125th St. Brooklyn: 331 Fulton St., 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway. Stations: Foot Chambers St. Foot West 23d St.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. MAY AND JUNE DELIGHTFUL IN THE HIGHLANDS. Now open. Write for booklet and terms. Buckingham Hotel, Thursday, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M. J. W. & G. W. Garrison.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS. CENTRAL PARK HOTEL. Centrally located amidst the finest scenery and close to the best fishing grounds on the river. Rates moderate. Send for descriptive pamphlet. INGLEHART & WYLIE, St. Lawrence Park, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

THE ELMER. SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, open from May to Dec. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON. WM. B. ELMER, Propt.

Mononotto Inn, Fisher's Island, N. Y. Opens June 15. Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Penn.

Adirondacks.

STEVENS HOUSE, Lake Placid, N. Y. Heart of the Adirondack Mountains. New Features, Golf Links, &c. OPEN MAY 15TH TO OCT. 15TH. J. A. & G. A. STEVENS, Owners and Proprietors.

Long Island.

LONG BEACH HOTEL and Cottages. Open early in June. 40 minutes from New York via L. I. R. R. NEW BOULEVARD FOR DRIVING AND BICYCLING COMPLETED TO THE HOTEL. NEW SANITARY PLUMBING THROUGHOUT. New York Office, 203 Broadway. A. E. DICK, LESSEE AND PROPRIETOR. ROMER GILLIS, SUPERINTENDENT.

"THE EDGEMERE." Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort, 16 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; opens in June; three furnished cottages. Applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y. C. W. Shepherd, Manager. J. H. BRESLIN.

ARVERNE HOTEL, ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I., Will open June 26th under new management. Thoroughly renovated and redecorated. Perfect sanitary arrangements. JOHN O'CONNOR, Lessee. N. Y. Office, Hotel Imperial.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table, 20 miles from city.

Catskill Mountains.

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AUCTION SALES.

PARIS.—Mr. Paul CHEVALLIER, auctioneer, 10 Rue Grange Batelière, assisted by M. Mrs. Mannheim & Son, experts, 7 Rue St. Georges, will sell by public auction in Paris Galerie Georges Petit, 8 Rue de Sèze, on and from Monday, 31 May, to Thursday, 10 June, 1897, at 2 P. M., the IMPORTANT COLLECTION of M. EMILE LAVET, comprising OBJECTS of ART AND RARE CURIOSITIES of the Renaissance Period, Italian Faenza, della Robbia Terra Cottas; Limoges Enamels, Leather Work, Bernard-Palissy Faenza, Venetian Glassware, Brass and Copper Wares, Clocks, Art Bronzes, Sculptures, Tapestry, Furniture, and Seats in Carved Wood, Paintings of the Early Italian School, Drawings, Miniatures; on view 29 to 30 May, 1897, from 9 to 6 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN McNEILL SPEAKS IN CHICKERING HALL, 5TH AV., 18TH ST., AT NOON TO-DAY. BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Corner of 34th St. and Broadway, Evening at 8 o'clock. J. H. Burke sings.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE. GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY. From Pier 54 North River, foot West 24th St. Furnessia, May 15, noon Anchoria, June 12, noon Ethiopia, May 22, noon Furnessia, June 19, noon City of Rome.....June 5 and July 3 Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50. Second Cabin: Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35. Steerage Passage: Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50. For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

FRENCH LINE. COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE. DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE. LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf, Sat., May 15, 10 A. M. LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., May 22, 10 A. M. Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, $150. Railway fare from Paris, and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $84.75. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

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WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic,	May 12, Noon	Germanic,	June 9, Noon
Teutonic,	May 19, Noon	Teutonic,	June 14, Noon
Britannic,	May 26, Noon	Britannic,	June 23, Noon
Majestic,	June 2, Noon	Majestic,	June 30, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers. Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE. For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer. S. S. AMSTERDAM..Saturday, May 15, 10 A. M. S. S. MAASDAM...Saturday, May 22, 10 A. M. First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA. PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO. OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO. From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

CHINA	May 20, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu	May 29, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu	June 8, 1 P. M.
COPTIC	June 17, 1 P. M.

CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, June 26. For freight, passage, and general information apply at 340 Broadway, or

THE LEONA FIRE VICTIMS

Origin of the Flames Which Killed Thirteen Persons Still a Mystery.

AN INQUEST NEXT MONDAY

The Bodies Removed to the Morgue, but Only One of Them Claimed by Relatives—Havoc Which the Fire Wrought on the Steamship.

The charred and blackened remnants of thirteen human bodies, the victims of the fatal fire on the Mallory Line steamer Leona, were lowered in rough pine boxes from the deck of the vessel at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and taken to the Morgue.

When daylight came yesterday the men from the Morgue climbed down into the steerage compartments and gathered together the bodies. These were found strewn upon the lower deck just as they had fallen in a vain endeavor to reach the narrow opening in the fore hatch cover.

The whole forward part of the vessel showed the effects of the flames. The upper deck was entirely burned away as far aft as the pilot house, the deck of which was burned through in places. The ventilators and anchor derricks were twisted and broken and the foremast was charred.

The ravages of the fire had extended beneath the upper deck as far back as the fireroom hatches, and for this distance every thing that could be burned was gone. Even the iron beams supporting the fore part of the upper deck were warped and twisted. The heavy wooden hatch cover had been burned underneath, showing that it had been over the hatch at the time of the fire. Through this cover is an opening about three feet square, and it was through this that the steerage passengers tried to escape.

The Fire's Origin a Mystery.

There is yet much mystery attached to the origin of the fire. First Officer Wallace states that the watchmen made their rounds at 12:20 o'clock, and reported all well. Capt. Wilder then went to bed, leaving Wallace in charge. When the latter started out on his rounds, an hour later, he almost immediately smelled smoke. He ran in the direction whence it came, and the smoke issuing from the steerage hatch. He attempted to enter the steerage, and was almost suffocated by the dense smoke. He gave the alarm of fire, but even by this time the forward part of the lower deck was a mass of flames, and very little could be done toward the rescue of those below.

F. B. Woodruff, a salesman for a New York cutlery house, who was in the Captain's cabin, turned in a few minutes after 12 o'clock. When he awoke, about 2 hours later, the cabin was full of smoke. He rushed on deck, and found a number of steerage passengers there, gasping for breath. "The crew and Capt. Wilder did nobly," he said, "in fighting the fire. The hatchways below in the steerage were in place and perfect, and prevented the flames from eating their way into the hold."

A. Grandy, a cabin passenger, said the Captain and crew worked like heroes. He said he thought those who escaped were remarkably fortunate, and dwelt on the coolness of the women in such an emergency, with death staring them in the face and the dead all around them.

Henry Everest, Charles Pugh, and five others from Trenton, N. J., were in the steerage. Each seized a few clothes and managed to reach the deck. Everest says the flames spread with frightful rapidity.

What Thomas Doyle Saw.

The fullest statement of the scene on board was made to Coroner Hoeber, yesterday afternoon, by Thomas Doyle, a farmer, living at 12 Jay Street, Paterson, N. J., who was one of the steerage passengers. He said:

"About 1 A. M. on Sunday, I was asleep in the steerage when I was suddenly awakened by the smell of smoke. A moment later the steward cried out that the steamer was on fire. I got up immediately, and rushed to the iron staircase, which was about two feet from where I slept. While ascending the second staircase, I was partially overcome by smoke, but reached the deck. I looked around to see where the fire was, and saw a blaze coming from the staircase at the bow of the boat. I also observed a large quantity of matches, baling, and gunny sacks stored back of the steerage. The matches were stored under the gunny sacks, and a quantity of fish oil. Most of this part of the cargo was thrown into the sea, together with a lot of sewing machines, by the deck hands, whom I did not know.

"I saw several people burned, among them Bridget Sullivan, who was going to Los Angelos, and whose acquaintance I made on the boat on Saturday night. All the surviving passengers were given orders by Capt. Wilder to attach life preservers to their bodies, and wait for further orders. Signals were given that the ship was on fire, and the whistle was blown for about two hours before the steamer Augusta came to our rescue. We were transferred to the latter vessel, where we remained for about three hours, and were then brought back to the city on the Leona."

Mr. Mallory's Statement.

Concerning Doyle's statement about having seen matches stowed in the forward part of the vessel, Charles Mallory, the agent, yesterday admitted that matches constituted part of the vessel's cargo, but that they were packed according to the regulations, and were separated from the steerage by a bulkhead. Mr. Mallory made a brief statement concerning the disaster, in which he said he did not attach any blame to the Captain of the Leona, as his verbal report was entirely satisfactory.

"Capt. Wilder tells me," continued Mr. Mallory, "that the greatest credit is due the officers and crew; that every effort was made to awaken the passengers and such of the crew as had turned in by the usual fire-alarm signals. I do not apprehend that there will be any investigation by the Maritime Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, or any other organization, except the usual one made in such cases by the United States Inspectors."

Mr. Mallory said that no estimate had yet been made as to the loss to vessel and cargo, and refused to state the amount of insurance carried.

The vessel's cargo was being transferred to the steamer Lampasas yesterday. The Lampasas sails to-morrow and will take such of the cabin passengers of the Leona as care to go. The burned steamer was towed last night to the Morgan Iron Works yards, at the foot of Ninth Street, for inspection and repairs.

What the Investigation Will Cover.

The surviving steerage passengers will remain in charge of the steamship company in this city until after the Coroner's investigation, which will be held next Monday. Coroner Hoeber said yesterday that the investigation would be most thorough.

There are two sections of the laws governing steamboat inspection service which may be brought up in this case. These are:

Sec. 4,484. Every such steam vessel carrying passengers on the main deck shall be provided with permanent stairways and other sufficient means convenient to the passengers for their escape to the upper deck in case of the vessel sinking or of other accident endangering life, and in the stowage of freight upon such deck where passengers are carried, gangways or passages, sufficiently large to allow persons to pass freely through them, shall be left open both fore and aft of the vessel, and also to and along the guards on each side.

Sec. 4,472. No loose hay, loose cotton, or loose hemp, camphene, nitroglycerine, naphtha, benzine, benzole, coal oil, crude or refined petroleum, or other like explosive burning fluids, or like dangerous articles shall be carried as freight or used as stores on any steamer carrying passengers; nor shall baled cotton be carried as freight or used as stores on any steamer unless the bales are compactly pressed and thoroughly covered with bagging of similar fabric and secured with good rope or iron bands. * * *

Only One Body Claimed.

Only one of the thirteen bodies taken to the Morgue was identified yesterday. The body claimed was that of Alfred Lang, the waiter. The identification was made late yesterday afternoon by a brother, who said that Lang lived with his mother and four older brothers in Hoboken. He was about twenty years old, and was making his first trip to sea. The body, which was identified by a small ring on the finger, will be removed to-day to Hoboken.

Secretary F. J. Jackson of the Irish Emigrant Society, 51 Chambers Street, telegraphed to the Barge Office yesterday afternoon that the society will bear the expense of burying Bridget Sullivan, one of the dead, if she has no friends in this country. The other bodies, mainly of persons who arrived from various parts of Europe within the last few weeks, will, it is believed, remain unclaimed.

The Loss of the Francis.

The agents, Vernon H. Brown & Co., of the American ship Francis, which was burned to the water's edge at Little Egg Harbor, N. J., where she was beached Saturday night, have sent Capt. Doane, formerly master of the ship, to make an examination, with a view to determining if anything could be saved. Her cargo, consisting mainly of wines, canned goods, and dried fruits, was consigned to John Rosenfeld's Sons, who stated yesterday that they could not give its value.

DUTY OF FERRY PASSENGERS.

A Decision that They Must Watch Their Steps and Not Go Heedlessly.

A judgment, secured by Marie Fogassi in her suit in the City Court against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, for damages claimed to have been received through the company's negligence, was reversed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court on the ground that the plaintiff's negligence had contributed to the injury, and that decision has now been sustained on plaintiff's further appeal to the Appellate Division.

The plaintiff and her husband were passengers on the defendant's ferryboat Kingston, coming from New Jersey to New York. The boat upon this occasion was not brought up close to the bridge, and across the opening a gang plank, without guards or rails, was thrown. While attempting to get off the ferryboat the plaintiff stepped off the plank and fell into the river.

Presiding Justice Van Brunt, who gives the opinion, says: "Passengers upon public conveyances are bound to take some care of themselves, and where there is a manifest danger they are required to use reasonable care to avoid it. In the case at bar, the plaintiff heard the plank put out; when she started to leave the boat she saw it, and then of her own free will joined a crowd in passing over the plank; which crowd, she says, prevented her from seeing it. After she joined the crowd she did not attempt to look for the plank or pay any attention to it, but followed the crowd, looking for her husband, who had got off the boat ahead of her.

"It is manifest that if she had avoided the crowd, which she voluntarily joined, and looked for the plank, she could have seen it. She saw it when half way between the entrance to the cabin and the end of the boat, and when she started to join the crowd. Knowing thus the situation, it was the plain duty of the plaintiff to have used some care in keeping upon the plank, and not to go forward heedlessly and without paying the slightest attention to her steps."

A DUEL WITH RED PAINT.

Indignant Husband and a Painter Fought on a Roof.

Samuel Freedman emptied three pints of red paint on the person of Mr. Faltz of 454 Ninth Avenue yesterday afternoon, on the roof of the building where Mr. Faltz lives.

Mrs. Faltz had stepped up to the roof, which Freedman was painting, and had quarreled with Freedman. She summoned her husband, who ascended to the roof and a duel with red paint followed. Freedman was arrested and held for examination in Jefferson Market Police Court.

JULIUS STEIN'S CONFESSION.

Continuation of the Trial in the Diamond Robbery Case.

The trial of Joseph Robinson, a jeweler of 12 Stanton Street, who is charged with receiving stolen goods, was continued yesterday before Recorder Goff in General Sessions.

Julius Stein, who has so far been the only witness in the case, and who has said that he robbed his employer, Julius Lyons, of about $250,000 worth of diamonds and sold them to Robinson, testified yesterday that he had received in all $180,407 from Robinson for diamonds which he had stolen from Lyon.

When cross-examined by Abraham Levy for the defense, Stein said that he kept an account at the Market and Fulton National Bank in the names of Saunders and Hockey. "Saunders" was a Mrs. Saunders. Hockey was an actor. While he was earning $20 a week he was living in the Hotel Premier with his wife, child, and a servant. He paid $40 a week for his rooms, kept a horse and wagon, and paid Mrs. Saunders's expenses in a flat in Seventy-sixth Street.

The case is still on.

THE PUBLIC BATH PLANS.

Defect in the Law Blocks Carrying Out the System.

Owing to a defect in the law, New York is not likely to have a system of free public baths for some time. The act of March 25, 1896, appropriated $200,000 for the erection of public baths and comfort stations in the public parks.

This park provision was put in the bill at the suggestion of Mayor Strong, who at the time thought he would save the expense of buying land on which to erect the baths. The Mayor has since regretted this restriction, for it has been demonstrated that the parks are no places for the public baths, and yet, under the law, they can be erected nowhere else. The $200,000 appropriated is available only for the erection of the baths, and cannot be used to buy land. Consequently, things are at a standstill.

There will be one free bath this Summer, however. The Board of Street Opening has condemned the block bounded by Suffolk, Hester, Division, and Norfolk Streets, and as soon as Gov. Black signs Senator Guy's bill vesting the title to this ground in the city, the work of erecting a bathhouse will begin.

The design is to erect seven or eight bathhouses in those parts of the city where the population is the densest. But before this can be done it will be necessary for the Legislature to pass a new law, removing the restriction as to parks and empowering the city to buy ground.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND.

Sixty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Society—Directors Re-elected.

The sixty-ninth annual meeting of the American Seamen's Friend Society was held in the chapel of the Sailor's Home, on Cherry Street, yesterday afternoon. President James W. Elwell, Treasurer William C. Sturgess, Secretary W. C. Stitt, D. D., and a considerable number of the Directors and friends of the society were present.

The annual report, as printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES several days ago, was read and adopted, and the six Directors whose terms had expired were re-elected. They are:

The Rev. Charles A. Stoddard, D. D.; William E. Stiger, Daniel Barnes, A. Gifford Agnew, W. Hall Ropes of New York, and the Rev. Norman Fox, D. D., of Morristown, N. J.

There were several interesting short talks. The speakers were the Rev. C. A. S. Dwight, Gloucester, N. J.; the Rev. W. A. A. Gardiner, Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen; the Rev. C. J. Jones, D. D., emeritus chaplain of Sailors' Snug Harbor; the Rev. J. T. Beckley, D. D., Church of the Epiphany; Miss M. A. Delaney, Catherine Miss on; the Rev. T. Ralston Smith, D. D., and W. H. H. Moore, President of the New York Port Society.

In the course of his remarks, Dr. Gardiner presented to the society the first flag it had used, together with a new one. He said: "I have here a rag, a very old-looking rag, but one that has done good service, and of which I am very proud. I return it to the society, and give you a new one to be its honorable successor."

Doctor Defeats Lawyer.

A jury in Justice Schuchman's court rendered a verdict yesterday for $123.28, being the full amount sued for, with interest, of a bill for medical services rendered by Dr. Clinton L. Bogg of 26 West Forty-sixth Street against Col. Edward Gebhardt. Gebhardt set up a counter claim, and also took exception to an item in the bill for $10 for one hour's visit at night.

RAPID TRANSIT QUESTIONS

Property Owners in Forty-second Street Ask the Commissioners for Information.

CHAIRMAN ORR'S STATEMENT

Messrs. Milbank, Peabody, and Hawke to Co-operate with the Board in Ascertaining Views as to Where the Stations Should Be Established.

Only a few property owners were represented at the special meeting which the Rapid Transit Commissioners held yesterday afternoon at 256 Broadway. The members of the commission present were Alexander E. Orr, who presided; Charles Stewart Smith, John Claflin, Woodbury Langdon, and George L. Rives. Albert B. Boardman and Edward M. Shepard appeared as counsel to the board, and Mr. Sooysmith represented Engineer Parsons, who is now abroad studying foreign underground systems.

Chairman Orr explained that the meeting had been called in order to hear suggestions from property owners along Fourth Avenue and Forty-second Street, the route by which it was intended to reach Grand Central Station, and then over to Broadway and up the Boulevard. The tunnel proposed to be put opposite their property would probably come within four feet of the street surface, and the floor would be about twenty feet below. "As the courts declined to allow our plans to be carried out because we interfered with property owners," he said, "we decided not to go on with the Broadway route, unless application was made to carry the road down to the Battery." Elm Street owners, he said, were actively engaged in obtaining consents, as were also those on Broadway and the Boulevard. The time would come when Elm Street would be a rival thoroughfare to Broadway.

Charles A. Peabody, Jr., who represented property on Park Avenue, asked about the mode of construction. Mr. Sooysmith said there would be four tracks, the outside tracks to be used for local business and the two inside for an express service. They would be on the same level, and the foundation would be solid rock.

Joseph Milbank wanted to know what motive power would be used. Mr. Orr replied it would probably be electricity. Compressed air was coming to the front, but a study of that had not yet been completed. They would adopt something that would not produce noise or smoke. The only noise would come from the rumbling of the wheels.

William S. Hawke said if the commission could guarantee the owners that their foundations would not be affected, and that there would be no unreasonable noise in operating, then the only thing which could interest property men was the location of stations. He asked whether the stations would be in the street line, or whether terminal facilities would be sought through private residences or business property. Mr. Shepard answered that the law allowed the use of the streets as far as was required. Mr. Sooysmith explained that excavations would be made only to the sidewalk line. The wall between the track and the sidewalk line would be constructed of metal girders, with masonry between.

Mr. Hawke said metal was a conductor of sound, and he regarded that as a serious difficulty in the neighborhood of residence property. Mr. Rives said very positive assurances could be given that there would be no danger to buildings from excavation. Chairman Orr thought that dynamos and elevator machinery caused greater vibration in buildings than could come from the tunnel where the connection with the structure was not a solid one.

Mr. Milbank said he would not be prepared to sign the consent without having more specific information, and Mr. Orr told him that everything that engineering skill or money could do would be done to meet every objection. The tunnel would have plenty of light, be well ventilated and clean.

Mr. Claflin said similar objections were brought in reference to the Broadway route. Where exhaustive discussion had taken place, the consents had been obtained.

It was decided that Messrs. Milbank, Peabody, and Hawke should co-operate with the board in forming committees among the property owners to present views as to the location of stations. Chairman Orr read a letter from Daniel S. McElroy, owner of property on Forty-second Street and on Broadway, expressing his approval of the route proposed, and stating that he was willing to withdraw any claim for damages. Property values would be increased, said Mr. McElroy.

THE PARK BOARD MEETING.

President McMillan Re-elected—Federal and State Mandates Conflict Regarding the Macomb's Dam Bridge.

When the Park Commissioners met yesterday for the regular weekly session of the board, President McMillan handed to Secretary Leary his certificate of reappointment as a Commissioner, which was signed by Mayor Strong. The certificate was read.

"I move that Commissioner McMillan be re-elected President of this board," said Commissioner Cruger, who is Vice President of the board, and all the Commissioners voted in the affirmative.

Col. Cruger was re-elected Vice President, and Commissioner Stiles Treasurer. The board then began the usual order of business.

Nathan Straus applied for permits to sell his sterilized milk at stands in the Park. The matter was referred.

A communication was received from the Socialist Labor Party asking permission to hold a mass meeing in Tompkins Square on the night of May 17. The Commissioners expressed themselves as opposed to allowing such a meeting in any place other than Union Square. If the applicants amend their request so as to have the meeting in Union Square the permission will be granted.

Superintendent Smith of the Central Park Menagerie suggested to the board the purchase of a new flock of sheep. He desired small horned Dorsets, arguing that their fleece does not become dirty and black as does that of the flock owned at present. The matter was not decided.

The old Macomb's Dam Bridge was discussed at some length. An engineer reported that the bridge was a menace to navigation, and that it was the cause of a number of collisions. President McMillan said that the War Department had ordered the board to remove the bridge, but that a bill passed by the Legislature ordered the retention of the old structure. The Commissioners do not know just what to do.

"We have no funds for the removal, but we have funds to rebuild the bridge at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street," remarked the President, and his colleagues looked puzzled over the situation. The question was one of obedience to the State or the Federal Government. The Commissioners decided to wrestle with the problem again at their next meeting.

Superintendent Parsons reported favorably on the petition for a playground for children in Riverside Park. The petitioners desired to have it established at Ninetieth Street. Mr. Parsons was instructed to go ahead and establish the playground.

Stole to Get Himself Hired.

When Edward Bossouth, an electrician, of 22 Conselyea Street, Williamsburg, was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday, charged with stealing an electric bell from the hathouse 122 South Fourth Street, he gave a peculiar excuse. He said he had no intention of stealing the button, but intended to mix up the wires in the house so that it would be necessary to employ an electrician, and that he intended to apply for the position because his wife and children were starving.

Trolley Car Cut a Boy's Leg Off.

Harry Goodwin, seven years old, who lives with his parents at 2 Little Nassau Street, Williamsburg, is in the Homeopathic Hospital in a critical condition, the result of having been run over by Trolley Car No. 2,019 of the Flushing Avenue line, at the corner of Graham Street and Flushing Avenue. The boy was stealing a ride on an ice wagon yesterday, and jumped off in front of a moving trolley car. His left leg was cut off.

IN THE PARK AT NIGHT.

People Walking for Pleasure Must Not Blame the City for Any Accident.

Leonora M. O'Rourke, in May, 1894, with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barrett, was walking in Central Park at 9 o'clock in the evening northerly upon the path which surrounds the upper Croton reservoir, and on the westerly side. It was a clear night, but the moon was not out. They came to three stone steps extending across the whole path, which was thirteen feet wide. The width of the steps was fourteen inches, and the height six inches. They were walking along briskly side by side, talking with each other. They did not observe the steps, and fell down them, Miss O'Rourke being quite seriously injured.

The Appellate Division has affirmed judgment dismissing on the trial her suit against the city. The claim of the plaintiff was that it was the duty of the city to have and maintain a light at the place so that people walking there in the night time would have their attention directed to the steps.

"The duty of the City of New York as to the walks in Central Park," Justice Williams, who gives the opinion, says, "is one of reasonable care, and the care to be exercised is to be commensurate with the danger to be apprehended. The walks in the Park are not generally used in the night time for pleasure or travel, and we do not think it should be held that the city had the legal duty imposed upon it to light up its walks in the Park so that the attention of people will necessarily be called to irregularities like these steps, that are found in different parts of the Park. The people who choose to walk in the Park for pleasure at night have no right to assume that the surfaces of the walk are continuous, as they might do with reference to the walks of a street, and they have no right to walk along regardless of the fact that the surface of the walks is not continuous, and when they fall down steps like these, which they have not observed, call upon the city to respond in damages for their injuries, which they are themselves responsible for."

THE CITY IN A SQUALL.

A Sudden Visit of Dust, Rain, and Wind, Then Pleasant Relief from Heat.

It took fifteen minutes yesterday afternoon for an almost cloudless sky to become black with storm clouds and for the temperature to drop from 77° to 63°. The mercury reached its highest for the day at 3 o'clock, when it registered 78°. An hour and a half later it had fallen one degree, and then, with a cloud of dust, marshaled in New Jersey, a squall struck the city.

The bay, reflecting green the overcast sky, was soon alive with white caps. A lighter rounding the Battery had difficulty trailing her bit of canvas, and when it was accomplished, she scudded across the bay like a racing yacht, while steam craft gave her a wide berth. Further down, a two-masted schooner lay hove to. Tugs rolled and pitched, and small boats sought protected nooks along the water front.

The North River was nearly obscured by dust, and the thickness of the atmosphere along West Street led to conjecture as to the amount of New Jersey which the blast, without the sanction of legal enactment, had transferred to Greater New York.

The wind, first from the west, changed to the southwest, whence it came at a forty-mile gait, shifting variously between that and northwest, and going down again in the southwest. The squall was over in about fifteen minutes, but it left welcome relief from the oppressive heat that preceded in a fallen temperature and a shower bath, at first lively, and then gradually dying out, as the clouds rifted in the face of a brilliant sunset and exposed the lighting of the stars.

CHARLES E. BUTLER'S WILL.

Property, Aside from a Few Legacies, Left in Trust for Children.

The will of Charles E. Butler, the well-known lawyer, who died May 1, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office by Evarts, Choate & Beaman.

The deceased left two sons and four daughters. The value of his estate is not mentioned in the petition accompanying the will. He left $10,000 to his sister Lucy, and $5,000 each to his sisters Mary, Henriette, and Rebecca; $2,500 to Louisa Butler, his niece, and $10,000 to Mary Evarts, daughter of William M. Evarts.

Real estate in the town of Stockbridge, Mass., is left to the trustees, the income from it to go to his daughters Rosalie and Helen. The residue of his estate is left in trust for the benefit of his children.

HORSE SMASHED A WINDOW.

Elevated Train Frightened Him—Injured and Had to be Shot.

A horse attached to a light wagon, driven by Charles Kessel of the firm of Kessel Brothers, printers, 7 Debevoise Street, Williamsburg, took fright yesterday at the noise made by a passing elevated train at Broadway and Havemeyer Street, and ran away.

He ran up on the sidewalk and dashed against the window of E. Ladd's poolroom, 352 Broadway, and then against E. Schmidt's shoe store, 350. Finally he ran head first into the window of William Henderson's barber shop, 348. He completely demolished the window, and was so badly cut about the head and body that he had to be shot.

Kessel and a companion, who were in the wagon, were thrown out and received slight injuries. The horse was owned by M. Long, a livery stable keeper, on Bushwick Avenue, and was valued at $300.

FIREMAN REINHARDT BURIED.

Many of His Comrades Attend the Funeral Services.

Firemen and citizens united to do honor to the memory of John G. Reinhardt at his funeral in Grace Chapel, Fourteenth Street, near First Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Reinhardt was the fireman who perished in the fire at the Merchants' Refrigerator Company's warehouse in Chambers Street last Thursday. A sad feature of the tragedy was that he was married last Easter Sunday.

An escort of honor accompanied the hearse from the fireman's late home, at 435 Sixth Street, to the church. Two carriages were filled with floral offerings. The pall bearers, two members of the Eleventh and two from the Twelfth Battalion, were Jacob Hock, P. Kiernan, and Messrs. Kenney and Conway. Following them were ten men from the Seventh Engine Company, under command of Foreman Thomas J. Kenny, and a second detail representing other companies under command of Lieut. John Conway of Engine Company No. 14. Nearly a hundred uniformed firemen also joined in the march, among them being Chief Kruger of the First Battalion and Chief Byrnes of the Sixth Battalion. Following the firemen were delegations of the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association and the Standard Benevolent Association, of which the dead fireman had been a member.

The Rev. James B. Johnson of Grace Chapel conducted the service. One sentence of his address was: "He died as he said he would when he left his bride on the evening of last Thursday: 'If ever I die while on duty, I will die like a man.' In the thick of the struggle he died like a hero." The interment was in the Lutheran Cemetery, Middle Village, L. I.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The United States cruiser Brooklyn, which left Newport early yesterday morning, arrived at Tompkinsville and anchored at 5 o'clock last evening. She comes here to receive the silver service to be presented by the citizens of Brooklyn on Wednesday of next week, and after the presentation she will go to England to participate in the ceremonies of the Queen's jubilee. The battleship Texas sailed from here yesterday for Philadelphia, where she will take part in the Washington celebration on Saturday.

Spanish Cruisers Sail.

The Spanish cruisers which came here to take part in the Grant marine parade left port yesterday. The Infanta Isabel sailing at 11 o'clock and the Infanta Maria Teresa at 3 P. M.

Drowned Boy's Body Found.

The body of Louis Larnek, aged six, of 523 East Fifteenth Street, who fell off a dock near his home on April 15, was taken from the East River near Fourteenth Street yesterday.

NO REPLY TO MR. PARKER

His Colleagues on the Police Board Decline Now to Discuss His Published Statement.

AWAITING A PROPER TIME

A Belief that the Whole Matter as to the Appointment of Inspectors Will Be Brought Before the Board at To-morrow's Meeting.

Frank Moss, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, declined yesterday to discuss or make any comment upon Commissioner Parker's contention that the eligible list of police officers qualified for promotion to the post of Inspector is illegal. He said:

"My policy is to discuss matters with which the board is concerned at meetings of the board, and to preserve silence respecting them between meetings. I cannot see how any good can result from public criticism of my colleagues. There are some good friends of ours who are only too willing to take advantage of any opening to stir up strife. Accounts published in some of the papers would lead the public to imagine that the meetings of the board are always discordant, and that bad feeling is constantly exhibited at them.

"An illustration of this way of representing the attitude of the Commissioners may be found in an evening paper of this date, which uses the headlines 'Moss Slaps at Parker.' Now, I have not slapped at Parker. To a number of reporters who were in my office this morning I did express surprise that Mr. Parker's resolution to abolish the eligible list, presented at the board's meeting last Wednesday, had been made public. That resolution was presented at an executive session, and as my understanding is that executive sessions are secret, I declined to give any information regarding the proceedings. I was surprised, therefore, to learn that a portion of the proceedings of that meeting had become public, and I said so.

"I see that I am represented as saying 'I want to keep down the fireworks.' I have no recollection of having used any such words."

Commissioner Parker said he had nothing to add to his utterance of Sunday, which was published yesterday.

Commissioner Andrews declined to say he is weary of talk upon the subject brought up by Mr. Parker. He said: "The public has had enough of talk about Inspectors. What the public wants is Inspectors."

Commissioner Grant said he had no comment to make now, but would have something to say at the proper time.

The proper time spoken of by Commissioner Grant is thought to be the meeting of the board to-morrow, when it is likely the matter will again come up.

President Moss and Commissioner Parker had a protracted conference yesterday afternoon, in the offices of the latter. It apparently was without result, so far as expediting harmony among the Commissioners is concerned. Mr. Moss took his departure from his colleague so precipitately or to absent-mindedly as to leave his hat behind him. It was sent to the President's room by a messenger.

STORY OF A BROKEN MELODY.

As the soprano in the Church of St. Monica was singing the "Ave Maria" on Easter Sunday the organ accompaniment suddenly ceased and the song came to an abrupt end.

The pastor of the church brought suit against the Phillips Electric Motor Company for $1,000 damages, alleging that the four-hundred-dollar motor put in by the company to pump the organ was faulty. The case will come up before Justice McCarthy in Part IV. of the City Court to-day.

LEGAL NOTES.

DUTY OF DRIVERS IN CITY STREETS.—While the Buffalo Steel Company was carting one of its steel houses, used as an election booth, south on Fifth Avenue, in this city, Leo J. Rice and other boys put their hands on the corrugated side of the house to run along with it. One of the wheels went into a hole in the asphalt pavement, Rice fell, his hand went under the wheels of the wagon, and he was injured. The house was thirty feet long, fifteen feet wide, and fifteen feet high. It was placed upon iron wheels two feet in diameter. The driver sat in a doorway, about the middle of the house. In Rice's suit for damages for the company's alleged negligence in carting through the public streets so large and cumbersome a building without taking precaution against possible injuries to children, the complaint was dismissed. That decision has been sustained by the Appellate Division. Justice Parker, who gives the opinion, says the size of the structure, as it rode steadily, was a matter of no moment, unless a new rule was to be made affecting the conduct of drivers upon public highways, which should require them not only to be careful about running over people who might be crossing the road in front of them or passing along it, but also to be watchful lest some one should fall under the vehicle between the forward and hind wheels. "It was not the driver's duty," Justice Parker said, "to keep a sharp lookout for those who may run to the wagon from the rear or the side, so that he may warn them that the wheels go around and are liable to injure the persons they pass over."

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COURT ORDERS MUST BE OBEYED.—Stanley M. Hatfield, when an order was served upon him to attend for examination as a judgment debtor, failed to appear, and then, upon a motion to commit him for contempt, he again deliberately and intentionally refused to appear, submitting by counsel that the order was void because the judgment recited in the affidavit was not entered on the day named in the affidavit. The Appellate Division has affirmed the order of commitment, fining Hatfield the amount of the judgment. Justice Ingraham, who gives the opinion of the Appellate Division, holds that a mere variation in the date of the entry of judgment was not an irregularity to justify the vacation of the order, and certainly not such a defect as to make the order void. "A deliberate and willful disobedience of an order of a court or Judge," Justice Ingraham said, "is a somewhat serious matter, and the due and orderly administration of justice requires that where a party assumes willfully to violate an order, relying upon its supposed invalidity, he should not be relieved from substantial punishment in case his contention is unfounded. He made no sworn statement that he was advised the order was void, or that he had no intention to violate it. Individuals of this kind must be made to understand that an order of a court or Judge is not to be disobeyed with impunity."

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JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION REVERSED.—Joseph Ledwon and his wife, Annie, were convicted in the late Superior Court of Buffalo, the husband of murder in the second degree, and the wife of murder in the third degree, as appeared by the verdict as first announced. After the jury was then informed by the Court that there was no such crime as murder in the third degree, the clerk was directed to receive the verdict as to the husband. The jury, after again retiring, found a verdict against the wife of manslaughter in the first degree, with a recommendation for mercy. The husband was sentenced to imprisonment for life, and the wife for ten years. Only two Judges heard the appeal in General Term, one of whom was for affirmance, and the other for reversal, so that under the statute as it then stood it resulted in affirming the judgment. The Court of Appeals has now directed a reversal. At the close of the case counsel for defendants had requested the Court to dismiss the indictments, but did not ask a direction for acquittal. The Appellate Tribunal, by Judge O'Brien, holds that the same strictness with respect to exceptions does not prevail in criminal as in civil cases, but the Court will look at the substance rather than the form, with a view to promote justice. A motion in form to discharge the defendant or dismiss the indictment, it was held, might be regarded as, in substance, a request to direct an acquittal, and the denial of such a request, when the evidence falls below the standard necessary to rebut the presumption of innocence, is legal error, reviewable by the Court of Appeals. Generally, where there is a conflict as to the facts, or the proof is open to opposing inferences, the question of the defendant's guilt is for the jury; but a mere scintilla, or even some proof, is not sufficient to warrant the submission of the case to the jury. If the evidence in a criminal case does not come up to the standard which the law requires, in quantity and quality, to warrant or justify a conviction, it is the duty of the trial court, upon request, to direct an acquittal, Judge Gray dissented.

ROYAL
ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure

EAST SIDE MISSION WORK.

The Rev. A. F. Schauffler Describes the Constant Shifting of the Population There.

The shifting population of the east side was the theme of an address by the Rev. Adolphus F. Schauffler, Superintendent of the New York City Mission and Tract Society, at a meeting of the Congregational ministers of the city, held in the Bible House yesterday afternoon. "City Missions" was the subject of the address.

"New York City mission work is an evolution," said the Rev. Mr. Schauffler. "It began seventy years ago, with volunteer visitors, who simply went from house to house to invite people to go to church and talk with them about religion. As the city grew volunteer work was not sufficient, so paid missionaries were engaged. Later on, as the churches moved up town the City Mission Society established mission stations. As the churches still kept on the march up town the next step was the organization of mission churches, the erection of churchly edifices, and institutional church work, with the library, reading room, gymnasium, kindergarten, outing clubs, and the like, so that in one of our churches now each week there are forty-six different exercises, secular or religious.

"Then came the regular training of women missionaries, as untrained workers are not competent. We now have a home for the purpose of training women to become missionaries. It is at 138 East Tenth Street. As women missionaries multiplied we established a home for training nurses at 129 East Tenth Street, and to our regular force were soon added trained nurses to visit the sick at their homes.

"Our great difficulty is the changing foreign population of the city. To illustrate this: Twenty years ago the district south of Fourth Street, north of Division Street and east of the Bowery was solidly German. Our churches were then planted and they worked for the German Americans in that section. Sixteen years ago the south end of that section became Bohemian—mostly cigar makers. In about four years they cleared out, going to Seventy-second Street, and the Germans returned. Within the last ten years, or since the beginning of the Judenhaetzje or Jew baiting in Europe, the whole district has become Jewish.

"The district east of Broadway, west of the Bowery, and south of Houston has in the same period changed from Irish Catholic to Italian Catholic. Now the Jewish district is pressed on the south by the Italians, and is spilling over the north line as far as Eleventh Street.

"To meet these changed conditions our work has incessantly to change, and the consequence is our churches are doubly manned. For example, the Tabernacle in Broome Street has a complete working force for English and Italians. Olivet Church, in Second Street, has the same for the benefit of the English and Germans, while in the Memorial Church, in Rivington Street, there is a triple set of workers, and services are held in English, German, and Hebrew. We are making the best of our plant. New churches are being opened right along."

OFFICE FOR LAWYER PARKIN.

Appointed Clerk of the United States Court of Appeals.

William Parkin, a lawyer, has been appointed Clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of this district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James C. Reed.

The new appointee was until recently a member of the law firm of MacFarland & Parkin, 22 William Street. The salary of the office, which is a life position, is $2,500 a year.

THREE YEARS FOR FORGER STOUT

Sentenced to Sing Sing by Recorder Goff Yesterday.

Thomas H. Stout, who surrendered himself at the District Attorney's office last Friday after being a fugitive from justice for six years, pleaded guilty yesterday before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, to an indictment of forgery in the second degree. He was sentenced to three years in Sing Sing prison.

Stout committed forgeries aggregating $40,000 while he was an employe of the brokerage firm of Kennett, Hopkins & Co. of 56 Broadway. He is fifty-nine years old, and has a wife and two grown sons.

CUBAN MERCHANT A STOWAWAY

Antonio S. Salas Supplied Insurgents and Had to Flee.

The American bark Nineveh, which arrived yesterday from Cienfuegos, Cuba, had aboard Antonio S. Salas, a Cuban, who stowed away shortly before the vessel sailed, and did not reveal himself till she was twenty-four hours at sea.

Salas, who is an intelligent man about forty-six years old, said that he was the proprietor of three large stores in Cienfuegos. He and several of his friends had been supplying the insurgents with clothing, medicine, and other supplies, and the Spanish officials, becoming cognizant of the fact, placed them under arrest. Salas, effecting his escape, gained the shore and reached the Nineveh unobserved.

The bark remained at anchor off Quarantine yesterday, but it was understood that Salas would be transferred to Ellis Island. There is no obstacle to his being admitted to the country, however, and he intends to proceed shortly to Paris. He has a brother, who is a machinist in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in Philadelphia.

Plans of the Woman's Exchange.

The members of the Exchange for Woman's Work are hard at work raising money to purchase Berkeley Lyceum, in West Forty-fourth Street. Up to the present time $15,271.30 has been subscribed in money and about 300 shares of the stock have been given by their holders. George F. Baker has given $5,000, and a similar sum has been given by William V. Lawrence, while several subscriptions are of $1,000 each. The Exchange, which celebrated its nineteenth birthday yesterday, has outgrown its present quarters, at 12 East Thirtieth Street. Its object is to assist women of refinement who have formerly enjoyed more or less affluence, but have been deprived of their resources. Subscriptions for this charity may be sent to Miss Katharine Lambert, 12 East Thirtieth Street, or to George F. Baker, 2 Wall Street.

Morgue Keeper White Dismissed.

The Board of Charities yesterday gave out its finding in the case of Morgue Keeper Albert M. White, who was tried on a charge that he had illegally disposed of bodies committed to his care. The members of the board are unanimous in the decision that White is guilty as charged, and they have dismissed him from the position. White has been under suspension ever since the charges were made last December. The decision was signed by Silas F. Croft, John P. Faure, and James R. O'Beirne.

A Voice in Favor of "Amen."

At the weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers yesterday the Rev. Dr. A. B. Richardson of Hobo